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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Scores Gains on Crime

French Cabinet Is Forced Out

Admiral Byrd Fights Dangers

Poland and Reich Sign Pact

Alabama Faces Shut Schools

Indian Ocean Hides Ranges

UNITED STATES law has a busy week coming to grips with professional criminals, scoring substantial victories and one embarrassing loss. "Big Boy" Brady, who led six other bad bandits in an escape from a Kansas prison, is shot dead and four of the seven are again behind bars. Desperado John Dillinger and six men and women of his gang are taken in spite of machine guns in Arizona and await trials. Chicago justice uncovers terrorism by racketeers in extorting money and 18 of them will now face juries. Chicago gives two kidnapers life sentences. Mayor LaGuardia's new Commissioner of Correction exposes incredible gangster rule on Welfare Island, New York City, and prosecutions will occur. In Boston three bandits overpower guards and steal the police machine gun arsenal on display at the auto show. A terrific challenge to law is this—But to an aroused law definitely beginning to grind its challengers to pieces.

* * *

FRANCE sees Premier Camille Chautemps and the Cabinet resign before the demonstrations against the Government over the Stavisky scandal. With another "mud bath" waiting in the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers decide to step down and out. Back of this case is the distrust bred in the public by many scandals besmirching public officials never really cleared up. At last the worm will turn—And the French worm is now turning somersaults.

* * *

THE Bay of Whales sees Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his men in a desperate contest with strange ice and weather conditions. With high tides the ice barrier rocks and breaks up. The Jacob Ruppert is forced from its moorings and cruises the bay. A party of 43 men is marooned. The ice must be crossed and the ship's load stored if the Admiral is to carry out the plans. Apprehension is felt, but one thing is certain—Gallant commander and gallant crew will make a gallant fight.

* * *

POLAND and Germany sheathe one of the immediate swords threatening Europe. Ministers sign a pact to settle their countries' differences by peaceful means for 10 years. In a military sense Poland is stronger and 10 years, some argue, merely gives Germany suitable opportunity to prepare for war. But the fact is, peace is stabilized in a measure and a promising background is provided for discussion of Polish Corridor, Danzig and Upper Silesia—Europe is grateful for the easing of a tension.

* * *

THE United States begins to get a perspective on the wide economic changes wrought by setting armies of men to improving its roads. Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the Highway Committee of the N. A. C. C., points out that agriculture is utilizing a new flexible transportation at lowered cost to put an increasing range of products into the market. Owners of countless passenger autos have been able to keep them in operation past their normal life. Trucks have found decreased expense and widened markets. The tradition of "rail-bound" transportation is being reversed—Railroads adopt the flexibility of the motor truck and highway.

* * *

GERMANY officially frowns down any public observance of the birthday of former Kaiser Wilhelm, exiled in Holland. Monarchists are kept quiet. This birthday, like the anniversary date of Bismarck's Reich, is wiped off the official calendar. Far from thinking of restoration of the monarchy, Chancellor Hitler is expected to observe the anniversary of his ascent to power on Jan. 30 by having the Reichstag extend the dictatorial control—He is looking far ahead, executing a program.

* * *

THE United States' problem of raising sufficient school funds with regular revenues fallen off climaxes in Alabama. Schools will shut down for 300,000 pupils on Feb. 1 unless appeal to the Federal Government, an extra session of the Legislature or some emergency measure proves financially fruitful. Under its law the State must operate within its income. Gov. B. M. Miller has been asked to ignore the state prohibition law and raise money by taxes on intoxicants—But the wise Governor doesn't believe Alabama's children must beg booze for an education.

* * *

INDIAN Ocean mysteries are disclosed by the Sir John Murray Expedition. Deep sea soundings along the Arabian and Baluchistan coasts lead to discovery of sea floor valleys flanked by mountains 10,000 feet high. Supported is a theory that the Alps, Himalayas and Rockies were thrown up by terrific pressure of the contracting earth. Earthquakes and volcanoes were the big events of that formative day—It sounds much better as ancient history than it would as spot news.

Pact of Reich and Poland To Renounce Use of Force Eases Tension in Europe

Clears Way to Peaceful Settlement of Polish Corridor Question

Helps Arms Accord

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 27 — Threatening swords which have been brandished along the German-Polish border, constituting one of the gravest dangers to European peace, are ordered sheathed for 10 years.

In a pact renouncing force and pledging themselves to settle any disputes by peaceful means, Germany and Poland last night concluded an agreement, the potential significance of which can only be compared to the achievement of Locarno eight years ago.

While actual completion of the pact came suddenly, it results from negotiations of more than six months watched with keenest interest by all who hoped for the pacification of Europe.

The agreement comes at a time when inflamed passions have been running high in many parts of Europe. The two nations, regarded as chief antagonists, have thus specifically agreed to base mutual relations upon the pact of Paris for the outlawing of war. They seek guarantees of peace, not only to solve mutual political, economic and cultural problems, but to insure the tranquillity of Europe.

Silences Rumors of War

Despite the far-reaching effect of the agreement signed here by the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, and the Polish Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Joseph Lipske, grave questions still remain between the two nations, such as the Corridor, Danzig, Upper Silesia, minority treatment, and trade relations. But no responsible diplomatist can overlook the tremendous significance of the new commitments to peaceful settlement compared to the doctrines of war and force heard on both sides such a short time ago.

The treaty, moveover, is the first declaration of mutual good will between the two nations. It paves the way for submitting disputes which cannot be solved by direct negotiations to the Hague Court or the League of Nations, although neither is specifically mentioned.

Sources close to Wilhelmstrasse see in conclusion of the pact evidence that the Hitler Government's declarations of peaceful intent are not mere empty words. It is too early to say whether the pact should be regarded as solidifying the eastern boundaries of Germany. But it cannot be taken as less than a direct guarantee of a mutual desire to settle the flaming question of the Polish Corridor pacifically.

This heritage of the peace treaties, by which Poland gained access to the Baltic by a strip of land separating East Prussia from the remainder of Germany, has been one the most focal—and vocal—points in National Socialist policy. The pact makes no direct reference to such problems but definitely opens the way for future negotiations over one of the most vexing territorial situations.

Corner Stone for Security

The pact will inevitably have a marked effect on efforts for disarmament. The rapprochement of Germany and Poland can form a major corner stone for the structure of security. It is particularly pointed out that the agreement deprives France of the argument used until a few weeks ago that France was unable to sign a nonaggression pact with Germany because this would be damaging to French relations with Poland. Efforts to bring about the underselling have been progressing for the past six months.

Because of its estrangement with other European capitals it is no secret that the National Socialist Government has been particularly anxious to achieve some major victory in the foreign diplomatic field. The Polish treaty thus constitutes an achievement which Chancellor Hitler at the forthcoming anniversary of the first year of National Socialist rule can present to the people as evidence that his régime is implementing its peaceful promises.

Seven Major Points

A summary of the agreement contains seven major points.

First. The two nations desire to inaugurate a new phase of political relations by a direct mutual agreement.

Second. They regard a durable peace between themselves as an essential condition for European peace. Basing mutual relations on the Kellogg pact, they resolve precisely to define the application of these fundamentals to their relations.

Third. Both nations declare that their existing international commitments are not incompatible with the new declaration which further will not affect the internal affairs of either side.

Fourth. Disputes incapable of settlement by direct negotiations will be submitted to pacific methods of settlement already provided for between the two nations. In no circumstances will force be utilized.

Fifth. The guarantee of peace is regarded as facilitating the tasks of both governments in solving political, economic and cultural problems.

Sixth. Desire is expressed for good neighborly relationship, benefiting not only themselves but the other peoples of Europe.

Seventh. The agreement which comes into force with the exchange of ratification endures for 10 years, after which it continues automatically but may be denounced at six months' notice by either side.

Federal Shadow Clouds Three New Business Fields

Power Sought Over Stock Markets, Utilities and Communications

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — Three great business fields, hitherto relatively immune from government control, were today directly in the path of the day-by-day expansion of the federal authority, which continues here to mark the advance of Roosevelt doctrines.

The three new fields are the stock markets, communication systems and public utility holding companies —all three strongholds of rugged individualism and centers of anti-regulation sentiment.

Recommendations for government control over stock-markets and communications systems are contained in interdepartmental reports which have been submitted to Congress. Both were prepared by the order of the President. Simultaneously, the Federal Power Commission in its annual report, urged rigid regulation of utility holding companies and affiliated service companies as the only method of making effective what authority the Government now has over hydro-electric power. It charges that holding companies flaunt and evade the law which as yet cannot reach them.

Board Rule for Market

The proposals for bringing stock markets and other security exchanges under federal control are changes under federal control provide for a federal control board, with wide discretionary powers to check or prohibit any practice which is, or might become, abusive. Instead of adhering to the usual federal procedure of narrowly defined authority, it favors extremely flexible authority in order that the board will have unquestioned jurisdiction, no matter what unexpected contingency might develop.

The report also suggests federal licensing of exchanges, "as a condition permitting the use of the mails and of interstate commerce instrumentalities for transmitting their quotations in all communications

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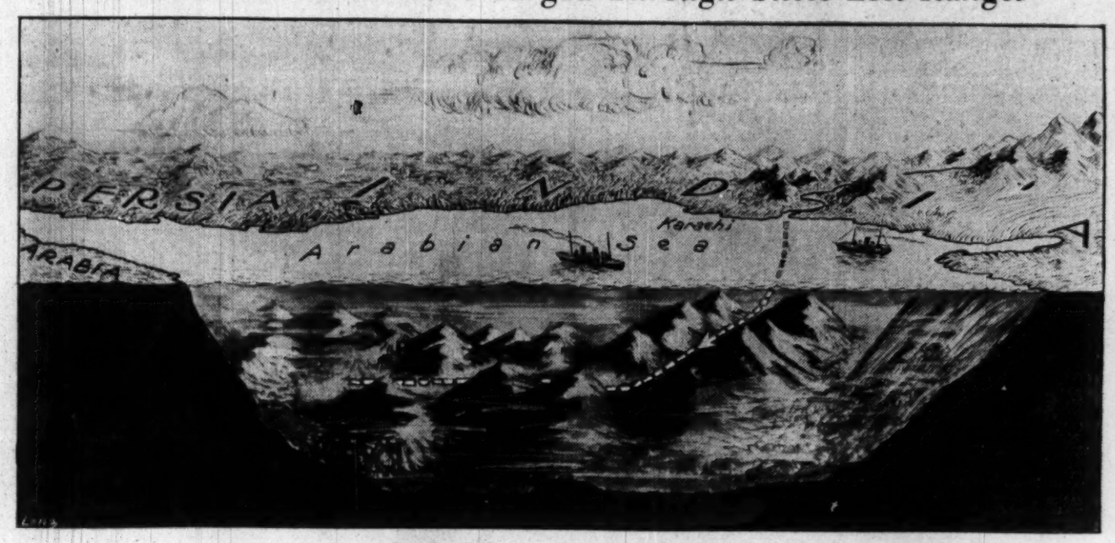
Grandsire of Waters Once Surged Through These Lost Ranges



Primeval History Given Up by Ocean By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cross-Section of Arabian Sea Between India and Arabia Showing Double Range of 10,000-Foot Peaks Entirely Covered by Ocean, and Between Them the Bed of What Is Believed to Have Been Once the World's Greatest River, Course of Which Is Indicated by Dotted Line.

Closed Schools Facing Alabama In 29 Counties

Action Before Feb. 1 Necessary to Education of 300,000 Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27— faced by a rapidly collapsing public school system, citizens throughout Alabama today were adopting emergency measures to assure continuance of the education of 300,000 children while the clamor continued for action on the part of governmental authorities, an extraordinary session of the State Legislature and for federal aid for education.

Reports to date received by the State Department of Education showed that all public schools, for white and Negro, would be closed by Feb. 1 or shortly after that date in 29 counties and 13 cities. Detailed reports from all of the 67 counties and the larger cities had not been received, and education department officials expressed the opinion local authorities were waiting for all hope to be exhausted before reporting definitely that the schools be locked.

Montgomery county and city schools, all operating under one system, have been closed upon 20,-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Bed of World's Biggest River, Once Draining India, Is Found Amid Huge Submerged Ranges

New Secrets Given Up by Arabian Sea Believed to Confirm Theory That Alps and Himalayas Are Part of Great Crack in Earth's Crust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—Deep-sea discoveries now made public here, afford an illuminating glimpse into the dim past of ages when what is now the bottom of the Indian Ocean was dry land, torn by earthquake movements that changed the entire configuration of the globe.

These discoveries have been made by what is known as the Sir John Murray Expedition. This expedition comprises a number of experts from Europe aboard the survey ship Mabahiss, for a number of months past engaged in taking deep-sea soundings along the Arabian and Baluchistan coasts.

Among other wonders brought to light is a great valley-like depression in the sea floor, flanked in places by 10,000-foot-high mountains which are also now completely submerged.

Globe-trotting visitors to India thus sail today unconcernedly over mountain tops which, if exposed from their base upward, might be almost comparable to the Alps in magnitude.

The submerged valley starts near the coast of India, somewhere about the latitude of Karachi, and it runs westward across the north of the Arabian Sea more or less parallel to the coasts of Arabia and Baluchistan.

Drained India's Plains

It is believed to have formed part once upon a time of a river bigger than any now existing. This river is supposed to have drained the vast plains of northern India before the existing configuration of land and water came into being.

The discovery thus chimes in with a theory put forward some 20 years ago by Sir Sidney G. Burrard, then Surveyor-General of India.

This theory is still far from being established, though it affords infinite basis for interesting surmise. Sir Sidney held that an irregular crack in the earth's superficial crust extended at one time almost round the globe. It began, he thought, in what are now the depths of the Atlantic. It passed by way of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, along the coasts of Arabia and Baluchistan. It then crossed northern India. Thence it continued beside what is now the coast of Burma. At Singapore it turned northward toward the Pacific Ocean depths off Japan. Ultimately it went on to a similar deep-sea trough along the western shore of America.

According to this theory, the main world mountain chains today, including the Alps, the Himalayas, the Rocky Mountains and the Andes, were all thrown up by the terrific pressure of the contracting globe. This pressure originally split the crust and afterward forced one broken edge over the other, thus creating mountains on one side of the crack and corresponding depressions on the other.

Sulphur Patches in Ocean

The line of the supposed crack to this day is one of periodical earthquakes and volcanic action, pointing, Sir Sidney thought, to the view that complete stabilization has not even yet been arrived at.

Be the theory right or wrong its interest is not diminished by another discovery also understood to have been made by the Sir John Murray expedition. Signs of sulphurous emanations, so strong in parts of the area sounded as to have rendered considerable patches of water unsuitable for deep-sea living creatures are reported to have been found.

Supporters of the crack theory may claim this phenomenon as strengthening their case. A weak line in the earth's crust, they say, would naturally tend to be associated with the escape of fumes just as much as of molten lava from the interior.

Biased Attacks Made on Norfolk Denounced by Ely

Must Have Facts Before Talking, He Says, of Latest Charges

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today vigorously denounced the campaign of distorted and colored stories and rumors that has been aimed with "intent to kill" the Norfolk Prison Colony ever since the state penal investigation got under way.

In a brief statement to The Christian Science Monitor from his home in Westfield today, the Governor imperturbably greeted the most recent account of doings at the prison with the statement that he was not paying any attention whatsoever to any of these warped accounts of conditions at Norfolk.

"Not until all the data are in from the properly constituted authorities will I form any opinion about the situation at the colony," Governor Ely said.

From this unequivocal statement of the Governor, it is apparent that the present campaign of biased, malicious or uninformed accounts of the Norfolk Prison Colony is having no effect on some of the highest authorities whose real task it will be to judge this prison.

The Governor's stated determination to wait until all the data are in from the investigators should discourage those persons or organizations that are trying to set themselves up as a self-appointed court, some commentators at the State House remarked today.

Elimination Charged

The latest sensational so-called "exposure" charges Superintendent Gill with altering the case history record of one of the institution's most hardened criminals at the instance of a well-known Boston society woman interested in the prisoner's welfare.

Mrs. Gertrude L. Winslow, a social worker at Norfolk, who had written to a house officer of the colony, is quoted as saying after a conference with Mr. Gill, that he eliminated from the case history of one of the prisoners she was interested in, the story of his part in a tunnel escape at the prison.

In a statement last night Mr. Francis X. Hurley, state auditor, said that his investigation at Norfolk had disclosed to him incontrovertible proof that the records in question had been altered.

Mr. Gill would not comment on the allegations and declared: "I am surprised that Mr. Hurley is allowing such stories to get out to the press, in view of his instructions from Governor Ely to refrain until he has filed his report.

"I am under similar instructions from Governor Ely," Mr. Gill said, "and I intend to follow them to the letter. Therefore, I have no comment to make."

Hadn't Seen Papers

Told of Mr. Gill's belief that Mr. Hurley allowed the stories to get to the newspapers despite the Governor's order to hold them back until after the filing of the report, Governor Ely said: "I don't know that the stories came through Mr. Hurley. I haven't seen the papers and cannot comment until I have a chance to look them over."

Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, commissioner of correction, upon learning of the alleged change in some of the prisoners' records at Norfolk, which it is charged were made so that the inmates could be eligible for parole, said he would make his own investigation, review the facts, and take such action as is necessary against those responsible.

"If records of inmates in any institution under my charge are altered by the use of influence and so changed that the Board of Parole cannot fairly and properly decide a case on its merits, I consider it a very grave matter and one which I will not tolerate."

Seven States United Behind Labor Program

Massachusetts Points Way Through Commission on Compacts

Uniform Laws Nearer

For the First Time Employer and Employee Walk Same Side of Road

With a final counting of hands this week, the industrial Northeast finds itself united behind a program for uniform labor legislation.

Employers and workers in Massachusetts, on common ground, promoted their individual legitimate interests to the advantage of each. As a result, establishment of uniform labor laws, first by interstate compact, then eventually through federal legislation, today appears near.

Industrial development following the Civil War brought into bold relief the dangers and wastes in application of a hodge-podge of widely varying local and state labor regulation. Now for the first time since then definite progress seems to have been made in remedying this condition.

With Massachusetts as the initiator and nucleus, the industrial East presents a formidable front in demanding inter-state agreements on legislation for uniform laws governing wages, hours, child and female labor, night work, unemployment reserves and workmen's compensation.

Seven States Line Up

Seven states—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Maine—have voiced their willingness to proceed immediately toward their goal. So reports the Massachusetts Special Commission on Inter-State Compacts Effecting Labor and Industry.

And as an indication of the spreading influence of the new doctrine a number of southern states including Alabama, South Carolina, and Tennessee have evidenced more than passing interest in similar action. Others are unofficially heeding the call for recognition of the need to at least study the situation.

From this point Federal legislation to coördinate and apply necessary regulation in all states is the next step. Such is the growing opinion of many observers, prominent among whom is Mr. Robert J. Watt, Secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Joint consideration of the problem by representatives of office and shop, and discovery that much may be accomplished by subordinating purely selfish interests, has opened the path to a heretofore supposedly unattainable goal.

Reforms—But

It all started when certain textile manufacturers in Massachusetts found that unless they kept cheap labor—women and children—working as long as it was possible for them to stand on their feet, their competitors, already thus exploiting this type of labor, could produce at less and undersell them. Partially through the amenable attitude of some of the manufacturers, and partinally through the presistent demands of social agencies, the solution was seen as state legislation establishing uniform hours and putting restrictions on child labor and night work for women.

Such legislation was enacted and brought a new problem. All textile manufacturers in Massachusetts now operated on an equal competitive basis. But shop-owners in other states working without such restrictions, had the same advantage over those in Massachusetts, as the labor exploiters had over the more enlightened factory heads in that State before enactment of corrective legislation.

What to do? Massachusetts threatened to junk its labor laws and once more launch into a free-for-all in order to put in manufacturers on an equal basis with those in other states. But sober judgement prevailed and by act of the Legislature the Special Commission, composed of Senator Henry Parkman Jr., chairman; Representative Henry W. Clark; Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.; Representative James P. Meehan; Mr. Robert Amory; Mr. Robert J. Watt; and Mr. Edwin S. Smith, was created.

Mr. Amory represented industry, while, of course, Mr. Watt represented labor. Mr. Smith is State Commissioner of Labor and Industry.

It can fairly be said that the group represented all interested parties.

Good for Each

The Commission then did things. It studied conditions in Massachusetts and every industrial state of the Northeast. It perused volumes of facts. It heard the stories of factory heads and mill-hands. It analyzed existing legislation. And it found that what was best for the employer could just as well be best for the workers; that compromise, conciliation and fair judgment could do wonders in the way of helping attainment of mutually agreeable decisions.

Though the NRA had not become law at the time the Commission began its work about a year ago, the provisions of this emergency act were anticipated. The Blue Eagle put into effect much that was sought, but only temporarily. Its advent meant, not that the work of this body was ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Cabinet of Chautemps Resigns; Public Demands House Cleaning

Rioting Mobs Converge on Chamber of Deputies, Attacking Régime

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 27—Weeks of political turmoil in France over the Stavisky scandal culminated today in the resignation of the Chautemps Cabinet. The crisis was precipitated by the resignation of M. Eugene Raynaldy, Minister of Justice.

Rioting more widespread and more spontaneous than previous street manifestations revealed once again the extent to which public indignation is aroused. Columns of marching mobs converged on the Chamber of Deputies and various ministries last night, singing the Marseillaise and shouting imprecations against the Government.

Although organized by political groups the ranks of rioters were swelled by thousands of ordinary citizens, and this display of public disapprobation undoubtedly influenced political developments.

M. Raynaldy's resignation, followed by that of the entire Cabinet, was the result of the general upheaval provoked by the Stavisky affair although not directly connected with it. It is alleged that he was connected with an earlier financial scandal which is to come before the courts soon—the fradulent affair of the Sacazan bank of which M. Raynaldy is said to have been a member of the board and a stockholder.

While the political situation was reaching a state of confusion seldom seen even in France, the case of Stavisky came before the Paris police courts for the twentieth time. Arrested in 1926 on charges of fraud Stavisky and his associates obtained nine successive postponements of his case while he continued his activities, notably the issuance of more than half a billion francs' worth of fraudulent bonds at Bayonne.

It was these postponements which constituted one of the worst features of the scandal. One of Stavisky's associates in earlier frauds was sentenced to four years' imprisonment despite the plea of his lawyer that 1200 pieces of evidence from a dossier of the case have in the meantime disappeared in a mysterious way.

The Legislative Committee of the Chamber has unanimously approved the Socialist Party's proposal for an investigating commission to uncover administrative and political responsibilities in the Stavisky scandal. The commission would be composed of eight deputies, four senators and three members drawn from the judiciary who would have only a consultative voice. Adoption of this proposal by the Chamber next week appears certain.

Power of Police Prefects Regarded as Inimical to Popular Rule

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While it would be improper to make too much of the new scandal that has thrown a fresh factor into the political situation in France, it would be ignoring the facts were it not pointed out that arguments against the régime are freely drawn from the repetition of unpleasant incidents which connect up finances, politics, and the administration of justice.

Unless the Republic puts its house in order, it will be discredited in the eyes of French citizens. Right from the beginning there has been this unfortunate tendency to level accusations, not unfounded, against the republican politicians.

One of the earliest Presidents had a son-in-law who trafficked in decorations, and he was compelled to resign. Since then there have been revelations such as that of the Panama Canal which implicated ministers and deputies. There have been, even recently, financial crashes

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Mrs. Roosevelt Turns Her Attention To Better Lunches in Capital Schools

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Activities of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the last 24 hours lend credence to reports that her greatest interest is in seeing "how the other half lives," and in doing something to improve conditions for them.

The President's wife turned her attention to a campaign for better housing for the workingmen's families today after personally leading a group to the Federal Relief Administration yesterday to protest against arrangements for supplying school lunches to Washington children and making an 80-mile trip to Warrenton, Va., to investigate conditions in farm homes.

Requesting a meeting between Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, and capital school authorities, Mrs. Roosevelt told what she had found when she made two unannounced visits to schools after she had heard that the meals shown her two weeks before on a formal inspection were not typical. On her first visit she found the children eating meat balls, vegetable gravy, bread and butter and milk.

After the conference in his office, Mr. Hopkins announced that a competent person would be appointed to take care of the matter of school lunches here, plan better menus and eliminate private contractors who are now making a profit on them.

At Warrenton, the President's wife conferred with CWA workers making a rural housing survey.

Mrs. Roosevelt inquired about the rural school facilities and the tax burden, and discussed the possibility of rural electrification. A strange situation exists in Fauquier County, where Warrenton is located. In the mountains, natives live in shanties and go barefoot most of the year of necessity, while in its fertile valleys are the horse farms of many wealthy northerners. These "gentlemen farmers" pay most of their taxes elsewhere.

"Absentee landowners," commented Mrs. Roosevelt. "It's the same system that ruined Ireland and parts of England."

Mrs. Roosevelt's appeal for slum clearance and low-cost housing was made today to a luncheon meeting of the National Public Housing Conference, headed by Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch. The conference is planning to build model housing units with the aid of PWA funds.

Crumbling Ice Pack Holds Dark Menace For Little America

BAY OF WALES, Antarctica, Jan. 27 (Via Mackay Radio) (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd expressed apprehension today for the safety of Pressure Camp and 43 men of the second Antarctic expedition, marooned there by disintegration of the vast ice shelf covering the bay.

In addition to the 43 men at the camp, temporary supply base 4½ miles south of the edge of the ice, four others were at Little America, cut off from their comrades.

With the temperature at a little below freezing the ice was disintegrating everywhere and the whole front of the bay flooring, eight miles across, was crumbling. After a reconnaissance flight, Admiral Byrd said he was convinced there was grave danger to the whole flooring of the bay. The Admiral's flagship was drifting in the bay, unable to berth against the crumbling ice.

Mr. Russell Owen, member of the first Byrd expedition to the South Pole, wrote in the New York Times today that the ice breakup was apparently more dangerous and severe than in 1930 because of the accumulated pressure of years. "A continued breaking of the bay ice might mean that it would crack up as far south as the pressure ridge outside Little America, to the west of which the bulk of his supplies is temporarily cached.

"Crumbling of the barrier walls on the east side of the bay might raise doubts as to the availability of Little America itself as a safe base for this year."

Soundings have shown that 1600 feet of water extend under Little America.

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Things Present

A mother tells how she taught her daughter the value of money, in the Parent Column on the Progress in Education page.

Your friend who is studying French will thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

The editor of our Interior Decoration and Antiques page takes us today to the city where the taxis are boats. "Touring for the Arts' Sake." The events of the week are summarized on the World News Map on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Auto License Refunds Stop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Mr. B. R. Stroup, director of the state highway department motor vehicle division, has announced discontinuance of credit allowances for 1933 licenses on 1934 tax purchases. Car owners neglected to use nearly $25,000 in refunds for November and December of last year under a 1933 Act changing the license year.

None of the Jones Family Understand Gold Situation But They Will About July

Devaluation?' Asks Henry Jones, Democrat, 'Fine and Dandy!'—'Bah,' Grunts Republican John, 'Terrible!'—William, Neutral, Just Thinks

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In the final analysis, every legislative enactment, no matter how complicated, boils down to what it does to John Jones.

What will the momentous gold revaluation bill, that turns America's monetary system topsy-turcy do to John Jones?

The Senate has an indecisive answer for this. At one moment, the gallery listener's heart bleeds with pity for John Jones—poor fellow!—whose sorry plight under devaluation is told by Republicans. At the next minute the identical heart leaps with exultation at Mr. Jones's happy fate under the same bill as anticipated by Democrats.

There are really two Jones's, it appears, the Republican Jones and the Democratic Jones. They might be differentiated by terming one John, the other Henry. They look a good deal alike, are both worthy fellows, and they have a mortgage. The mortgage is important. The Jones family would get nowhere in Senate debate without that mortgage.

Everything in the Dark

There is a third point also, on which there is agreement between rival speakers shared fervidly by the press galleries that the Jones Family-at-large has no idea at all of what it is all about. This fact is so obvious, and so overwhelming, that it tends to squeeze out all levity in discussing this extraordinary financial matter. In the midst of tremendous economic forces the Jones family are really just babes-in-the-woods.

Some time next July the family is going to awake enmasse and it reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific and discover that last January Congress passed a monetary bill that has had the most profound effect upon its life, its outlook and its future. What effect will this be? Nobody knows. Take the Democrats' word for it, all will be splendid. Take the Republicans' word for it, all will be bereft.

Henry the Democrat

Suppose we consider the case of democratic Henry Jones first. He is a worthy fellow. He has a mortgage. Also he was a wife, three children and a fixed income. The fixed income is pretty important, too. The Senators underline that. Now what happens to Henry?

The devaluation bill has three major purposes. Under it, the Government will attempt to:

1. Peg exchange rates and United States bonds.
2. Take all gold, and manipulate credit.
3. Devalue the dollar to 60 or 50 cents.

Henry Jones is most interested immediately in No. 3. Henry contracted his mortgage when dollars were cheap. Under this bill he is going to escape his present plight of repaying in dollars that are dear. Henry has his small share in the country's estimated total indebtedness of $220,000,000,000.

Henry Has His Trials

His wages these last four years have had a proportionate cut in the country's reduced annual income from $85,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000. Henry can't pay his debts. He can't meet his mortgage. Just at first, everything Henry buys will go up. His weekly pay envelope won't bring so much back from the grocery.

But as prices rise business will spurt. Henry's company will take on more men. Wages will follow prices up. Even Democrats admit there will be a lag between them. But Democrats point out, with economic justification, that there is always a lag, just as there is a lag on the other side when prices fall at the start of a depression. In this instance rising prices will lead the country out of its slump, say the Democrats.

If Henry weren't on the fixed income and were a grocer, say, or a commission salesmen of bathtub fixtures, he would be in an even more favorable position. How happy Henry's lot under such circumstances! say the Democrats. As business picks up, men return to work, money gets into circulation, wages rise and Henry's sales increase.

The prices of everything go up too, of course, but there is a margin of advantage in the fact that contracted indebtedness remains stationary. Henry is getting more pay, let us say, or selling more fixtures, but that $3000 mortgage remains just the same.

Consider now the sad fate of Republican John Jones. Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania has traced his plight vividly, and with tremendous conviction, under this same bill. The story begins the same, but what a different ending. No one could improve the moral, as Senator Reed lucidly put his point of view—

"Picture to yourself, Mr. President, a man named John Jones, who has a family of three children and a modest house on which he has a mortgage about equal to his annual income. He has a job with the railroad, let us say; he is now paying a little on his mortgage; he is paying a little on his insurance; he is having some difficulty, but he is taking good care of his family.

"What is this measure going to do to him? John Jones discovers that everything he buys for himself or for his family to eat or to wear is costing him more. He will discover it by July, 1934. His pay will not go up; the railroad is just breaking even and it cannot raise his pay, but John Jones, who is working on a fixed wage, finds that keeping his family is a great deal harder than it has been at any time up to now."

Will Learn His Lesson

Perhaps he will not know that it was this bill that Congress passed in January, 1934, that did it to him, but sooner or later he is going to learn it . . . everything about him is costing more, his pay stands still, and he realizes this, while as a debtor he has obtained some advantage in the reduction of his mortgage, by this process the advantage has been far more than compensated by the rise in the cost of living, which pinches him at every turn. . . ."

Senator Reed concludes by calling the bill a "40 per cent wage reduction" for every worker in the country.

Were these the only two views to obtrude themselves, the public would have a comparatively simple task of forming its attitude toward the devaluation feature of the gold bill. Unfortunately for such clarity, however, a third view is offered. Under all the circumstances this cannot be considered otherwise than very unfortunate.

A large number of senators do not believe the bill will either save or destroy the nation; so far as prices are concerned they doubt if these will be affected at all!

Borah Sees No Rise

Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho is so certain that neither of the Jones boys is going to be touched by the law that he offered an amendment making an increase in currency mandatory. Prices, declared Senator Borah, are going to stay just where they are under the act.

Commenting on the Borah thesis, Senator Carter Glass, a Democratic opponent of the bill, and Senator Alben W. Barkley, a Democratic sponsor of it, both said that there is nothing in the law, in and of itself, which positively guarantees that price inflation will occur. There will be a momentary increase, followed by a sag, hints Senator Glass.

Where will Henry Jones and John Jones be then? Perhaps the occasion requires a third character. He is a worthy fellow who has a wife three children and a mortgage. His name is William Jones and he is not alarmed either way.

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At the Majestic

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina"

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

A general turnover is scheduled on Boston stages this week-end. Philip Barry's new play, "State of Grace," departs from the Wilbur for New York, where it will be known as "The Joyous Season." "All the King's Horses," musical play, likewise departs for New York from the Shubert, which will remain dark for the present. Cornelis Otis Skinner closes tonight her engagement in her original monologues and sketches at the Plymouth.

"Richard of Bordeaux," historical play which has been running 1½ years in London, comes into the Colonial Monday. On the same evening another English play, "Ten-Minute Alibi," a mystery piece, will open at the Plymouth.

Ted Shawn and his male dance group will appear at the Repertory for three performances, next Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon.

Greta Garbo's fine film, "Queen Christina," continues at the Majestic.

Week after next, the New Boston Opera Company will tenant the Boston Opera House in a repertory which has already been disclosed in these columns.

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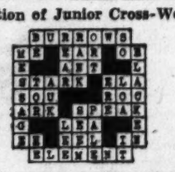

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Seven States United Behind Labor Program

(Continued from Page 1)

complished through another agency, but that its continued existence was all the more necessary. With screaming emphasis it pointed the way.

From seeking adoption of certain policies the work of the commission in part shifted to the elucidation, extention and perpetuation of these desired ends.

So its report this week, the first since its formation, not only shows progress in the main objective of establishing interstate compacts on uniform labor laws, but notes the sprouting of the seed—perhaps yet unnoticed—in the nation's capital. And further, it sets up a record in providing a means of conciliation for labor and capital.

Upon this basis it is evident further progress is greatly facilitated. The battle is far from won, however, Mr. Watt points out. Uniform legislation must be adopted by each of the seven eastern states in order to unify and sharpen this driving wedge.

But wherever the months to come may lead, employer and worker go along on the same side of the street, in earnest and friendly conversation.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight; Sunday probably rain; much colder Monday; temperatures mostly slightly above freezing, falling below freezing during Sunday night; moderate south to west winds.

Maine: Cloudy and warmer with light snow in extreme east portion tonight; Sunday cloudy and warmer, probably light snow; much colder Monday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and warmer tonight; Sunday cloudy, probably light rain; colder late Sunday afternoon; much colder Sunday night and Monday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and warmer tonight; Sunday cloudy, probably light rain; much colder Monday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south shifting to southwest or west winds, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Sunday; light snow near Eastport tonight, and possibly light rain Sunday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	32	New Orleans	62	70
Bermuda	64	70	New York	34	42
Chicago	36	40	Norfolk, Va.	48	58
Denver	36	54	Philadelphia	38	46
Helena, Mont.	46	48	St. Louis	42	46
Jacksonville	56	76	St. Paul	32	46
Kansas City	38	50	San Francisco	56	66
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	36	50
Miami, Fla.	66	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 27.
B—Maximum Jan. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:30 p. m., Sunday 9:39 a. m.
Height of Tides 7.6 feet, 9.1 feet

Light all vehicles at 5:20 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"STATE OF GRACE" (Wilbur). Lillian Gish presented by Arthur Hopkins in a new comedy by Philip Barry with its scene laid in a Beacon Hill house. 8:20.

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). Last day of this musical comedy. Horses now trot toward New York. 8:30.

CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER (Plymouth). "The Loves of Charles II." Solo-drama. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—John Boles in "Beloved," a musical romance with score by Victor Schertzinger. The story concerns the life of composer of symphony music. In the background important world events of the past half century pass by. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"The New Yorkers" revue, with large cast of entertainers. Screen feature, "King for a Night," with Chester Morris. 10 a. m., 1:07, 4:18, 7:29, 10:39.

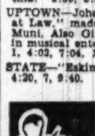
METROPOLITAN—"Crazy Quilt" revue, with Anita Page and Charles King. Screen feature, "Search for Beauty," with Buster Crabbe, Robert Armstrong, Roscoe Karns and James Gleason. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 8:10, 10:45.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Hi, Nellie!" with Paul Muni in a lighter role than in his former pictures. A newspaper story told in an amusing and, at times, exciting way. Also "Orient Express." Paramount at 10:17 a. m., 1:09, 3:01, 5:53, 9:45. Fenway at 2:11, 4:48, 7:28, 10:02.

MAJESTIC—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 2:30, 8:30.

UPTOWN—John Barrymore in "Counsellor at Law," made famous as a play by Paul Muni. Also Ginger Rogers and Jack Oakie in musical entertainment, "Sitting Pretty." 1, 4:03, 7:04, 10:06.

STATE—"Eskimo," a new Arctic film. 1:40, 4:20, 7, 9:40.



Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). 8:15.

Polo

COMMONWEALTH ARMORY—Harvard vs. Candlewood; Artillery vs. Junior Varsity. 8.

SUNDAY

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Boston Music School Settlement Concert, 3:30; Chamber Music Concert, arranged by Paul Allen, 8.

ALOHA OHANA MUSICALE—Shady Hill School, Cambridge. 4.

Other Events

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Hon. Oliver E. Simmonds speaks on "Young Britain Looks at the Crisis." Music by Myrtle Jordan Trio. Admission free. 3:15.

FORD HALL FORUM—"Some American Delusions About Criminals and Prisons," a lecture by Joseph Fulling Fishman. 7:30.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS—Under auspices of New England office of this congress Prof. Max Winkler will speak at a "boycott conference." Statler Hotel. 2:30.

RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE—Gives address in Community Church. Subject, "The President and His Critics—Shall We Follow Him or Them?" Symphony Hall. 10:30 a. m.

SNOW TRAIN—Leaves for Canaan, N. H., from North Station at 8:30 a. m.

BETTER HOMES TALK—"The Use and Abuse of Pictures in the Home." 208 Weld Street, West Roxbury. 2.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Ancient Art," 2:30; "Museum Treasures," 3; "Sculpture," 3:30; children's lecture, "Paul Revere," 3:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Our Little Brown Brothers," lecture by Elsie Burr Sherwood, based on her two years' residence in the Philippines. Illustrated by a film and colored slides. 3 and 4.

MONDAY

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Indian Pow-Wow Club and Indian Lore Club meetings at 3 and 4.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS' MEETING—"Humanism from Different Points of View," by Rev. Prof. J. A. C. Fagginger Auer and Rev. Prof. Daniel Evans. 14 Beacon Street. 11 a. m.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—"Home Day" meeting in Hotel Kenmore at 2:30. Class in current literature meets at 1.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera	Metropolitan Opera	Five o'clock revue;	Pancho and his
5:15	Monitor Views News	Lady Next Door	popular program.	orchestra
5:30	Babes in Hollywood	Oxford - University	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	of Chicago debate	Spanish Serenade.	Local dance music
6:00	Cowboy band	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.	Meet the Artist.
6:15	Gris Minstrels	records; talks.	Vocal program.	CBS soloist; orch.
6:30	Reports, sports	News; soloist	Merry-Go-Round	Talk, F. W. Wile
6:45	Capt. Al Williams	Half Hour for	Happy Minstrel	Reports; news
7:00	The World in Review.	Men; J. C. Nugent	Dramatic program	Elder Michaux and
7:15	Robin Hood, sketch	After Dinner Revue	Script Act	congregation
7:30	"F. O. B. Detroit";	Circus sketch	Dance music	Brockline Post Le-
7:45	speaker; orch.	Events; forecasts.	CBS dance music.	gion Band
8:00	Wild life talk	Air Magazine	Forty-five Minutes	Local dance music
8:15	Organ recital	Boston Symphony	in Hollywood pro-	Getting the News.
8:30	N. S. Singing Clubs.	Orchestra, Serge	gram	Organ recital and
8:45	Birthday Ball talk	Koussevitzky, con-	"Trade and Mark"	soloists
9:00	National Press Club	ductor; Olin	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	Inauguration	Downes, music	Stoopnagle-Budd	Reports; news
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	critic, guest	Meyer Davis Le	Band concert; In-
9:45	his orchestra	speaker	Paradis Band	dian legend
10:00	News flashes	Saturday Night	Program from and	Hughie Connor
10:15	Reports; sport review.	Dancing Party;	to Little America	and his orchestra
10:30	WLS Bran Dance pro-	Rolfe Orchestra;	Camera Man talk.	News Service
10:45	gram from Chicago;	Robert Ripley	Reports; news	Kaltenborn talk
11:00	soloists; folk dance	News flashes	Jack Fisher and	Guy Lombardo's
11:15	music	NBC dance music.	his orchestra	Royal Canadians.
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	"One Man's Fam-	Ted Fiorito and	Sign off
11:45	his orchestra	ily," sketch	his orchestra	

Sunday's Programs

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Organ; studio reports	Old South Church.	Temple Israel	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Home Circle	Choir and organ.	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar, songs.	and soloists
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	From Budapest	Polish music
1:00	vocal soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Columbia Church
1:15	mixed chorus	his orchestra	with speakers,	of the Air
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr.	Dale Carnegie's	soloists and or-	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling	facts program	ganist	from New York
2:00	Bar-X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch	the Commodores.	chorus; orchestra	accordion; solos.
2:30	Piano recital and	Elizabeth Lennox	Ame Lyman's Or.;	Organ recital and
2:45	guest soloists	Gems of Melody	soloists; trio	soloist
3:00	Soloists; orchestra	Wayne King and	Talk, Bob Donahue	New York Philhar-
3:15	Irene Rich, talk	his orchestra	Dance music	monic - Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Triolians; soloist;	Dramatic sketch	Orchestra, Arturo
3:45	orchestra	trio; orchestra	Tenor soloist	Toscanini, con-
4:00	Terhune dog story	Dramatic sketch.	The Rev. Charles	ductor; Lawrence
4:15	Talk, Dean Archer	Vee and Johnnie	E. Coughlin, ad-	Gilman, critic
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	and program
4:45	sketch	soloist; orchestra	troit, Mich.	commentator
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Dream Drama	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music	Science sketch	his orchestra	Civil War drama.
5:30	Grand Hotel; dra-	Talking Picture	Local dance music.	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	Time, sketch	Reports; news	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Josef Hofmann, piano;	Religious period	Twilight Reveries,	Local dance music.
6:15	concert orchestra,	from New York	with soloist	Studio recital
6:30	Sir Henry Wood,	Salute program	Local dance music	Organ recital
6:45	guest conductor	Popular vocal	Carl Byoir; music.	Time and news
7:00	Ted Weems and his	Emergency talk	Ethel Waters and	Evening service
7:15	orchestra	Voice and piano	Denny Orchestra.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Popular vocal	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra	news flashes	Rin Tin Tin	Church; sermon;
8:00	Eddie Cantor; Rubi-	Ruby Newman and	Soloists and Nat	male quartet;
8:15	noff and his or-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch.	choir; organ
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	Columbia Dra-	Local dance music
8:45	lington, announcer	vocal sextet	matic Guild sketch	Dramatic sketch.
9:00	Will Rogers; Rev-	Rakov Orchestra	Nino Martini; Jane	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	elers; orchestra	and soloists	Froman; glee	tion; recital
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	club; orchestra;	"Music Room"
9:45	"Trade and Mark"	of Familiar Music	Ted Husing	Reports; news
10:00	Reports; organ	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams	Black Orchestra	his orchestra	Child Drama
10:30	Joe and Bateese	Rosa Ponselle;	Readings; organ	Conclave of Na-
10:45	News flashes	concert orchestra	Reports; news	tions—Poland

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC, Conference for Unemployment Insurance; Frances Perkins, speaker.
2:00 WAAB, "Classic Album," program of recordings.
2:00 WNAC, Spotlighting Municipal Affairs, Mayor Mansfield of Boston.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: Life of Albert Gallatin.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:15 WBZ, Library of Congress Musicale: Barrere Wind Quartet.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI, Jose Echaniz, concert pianist.
8:00 WEEI, "Snow Village," dramatic sketch.
8:30 WBZ, Cyrena Van Gordon, contralto; Walter Golde, pianist.
8:30 WEEI, Richard Crooks, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra; James Melton, tenor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Durrell String Quartet recital.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; New World Symphony Orchestra.

Foreign Titles of American Plants Need Changing, Vermont Clubs Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 27.—Native Americans, firmly established on American soil when Columbus came over, are demanding American names and identities in place of the European titles wished on them generations ago, according to Dr. Dana S. Carpenter, president of the Vermont Botanical Club.

Members and guests of the 39th annual conference held by the Vermont Bird and Botany Club were told that many rare plants native only to the eastern United States had been given European names by early botanists on the strength of fancied resemblances to similar plants of Europe. Those which come under this category range all the way from delicate ferns and water weeds to orchids and evergreen trees.

"These good American citizens are waiting for some interested person to distinguish them once and for all from their foreign cousins," said Dr. Carpenter, who also told of a growing public interest in delicate wild flowers, indicated, he says, by the wares exhibited by high-class florists who find it profitable to grow some of the lesser known blooms. However, anyone can have them in the woods for the taking.

Prof. L. S. Rowell, Department of Ornithology at the University of Vermont, lectured on "Extinct Birds," his talk swerving from the usual trend of laying the blame solely at the feet of mankind, to attribute extinction largely to "mental over-specializations."

The two outstanding cases illustrated were those of the Labrador duck, said to have been so shy it was practically frightened out of existence by the sight of humans, and the great auk, whose fearlessness proved its own undoing.

Other birds in the list of "by-gone days" included the Carolina parakeet, passenger pigeon and heath hen. Professor Rowell recalled the prophecy of a Southern bird lover who recorded such hordes of pigeons that they darkened the sky, "Not one will be left 100 years from now," was the prophecy, proven correct long before the time limit was up. Hunters destroyed them by the thousands in the name of sport.

The green coloring matter in plants that reflects light from billions of minute cells which are able to use inorganic substances and sunshine for food, was the subject chosen by Dr. George P. Burns. Interest in this phase of plant history is definitely growing. It was the hobby of Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, and last summer Dr. Willstater was called to Chicago from Europe to lecture on the subject at the Chicago Century of Progress Exhibition.

Unlike other investigators, Dr. Burns has been "feeding" his plants not only "white" light, but also experimented with orange and blue light. He revealed today that under orange light growth is much more normal than under blue. With blue light, leaves develop only to about half normal size and are weak green in color.

"It appears to indicate that light from the red end of the spectrum gives more nearly normal growth," said Dr. Burns.

British Shipyards Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL.—Merseyside shipyards report increasing activity. The largest of them, that of Cammell, Laird and Company, states that its pay roll is the largest for the last three years and other firms report better business. Cammell, Lairds recently launched a twin-screw cross-Channel passenger and cattle ship of an experimental type. It has economical methods of coal-firing involving mechanical stokers and a forced draft system.

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Federal Shadow Clouds Three New Business Fields

(Continued from Page 1)

respecting sales and other transactions."

The federal authority would have power to deprive any exchange of its license for violation of regulations established by the Federal Control Board. A separate report dealing with regulation of commodity exchanges has also been sent to Congress.

This first proposal is a fulfillment of both Democratic Party platform plank and a personal campaign pledge of President Roosevelt. It originally had been intended to provide for stock market control in the same act which required federal registration of all security issues, but demand for haste with the security features forced monetary laying aside of the market control features now recommended as separate legislation.

Rigid regulation of all communications systems—telephone, radio, telegraph and wireless—under a single government agency coupled with permissive authority to merge all companies into a single communications monopoly were the sweeping recommendations of a second interdepartmental committee made public today by Senator Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington and chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee to which the report of the committee was referred.

Favor Monopoly Merger

Although the committee also recommended continuation of private control and operation, the majority tended to favor a merger into a single monopoly under supervision of the federal control agency, while a minority report insisted that at least the international companies be left in a competitive position.

In view of the widespread differences of opinion over the advisability of establishing a communications monopoly, Senator Dill promised that he would separate this issue from that of federal control and give Congress an opportunity to decide the two independently.

There is little opposition to establishment of federal control, but considerable doubt as to the wisdom of even granting permissive authority for setting up a monopoly.

The report said that rigid regulation would reduce communication rates by regulating profits, overhead expense and intercompany charges; prevent discrimination; control exclusive contracts with hotels, railroads and foreign countries; regulate annual depreciation charges; prevent speculative managements and watering of stocks and permit extension of services.

Extension of a federal control over holding companies in the utility field has been the plea of liberals for years. The Federal Power Commission has particularly been demanding it since rapid extension of the holding company system has virtually nullified the effectiveness of the waterpower act in many instances.

In their report the commissioners explain that the records of many of their licensees are kept by holding companies. Since the law gives the commission jurisdiction only over the licensee—that is, the operating company, they have no authority to demand the records from the holding company and are therefore completely in the dark as to the legality of the operations of the licensee.

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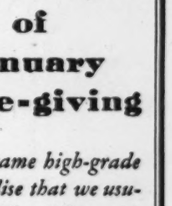

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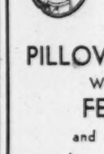

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Gangsters Steal Police Arsenal From Motor Show

Gag and Bind Guards, Making Clean-Up of Exhibit

Lack of proper police protection of a virtual arsenal of machine guns, shotguns, rifles, revolvers and a dozen tear gas bombs, which made up an exhibit by the State Police at the Automobile Show in Mechanics Building this week, resulted in their being in the hands of a gang of criminals today.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, agreed today that there apparently should have been more than the three regular watchmen in the building at the time to guard the dangerous weapons which were part of the most modern equipment of the State Police

He said, however, that precaution was taken to guard the "miniature arsenal" at night. All the guns were packed in strong boxes, locked up, and packed in the back of a truck and locked again. General Needham declared that the bandits evidently had knowledge of where the exhibition was kept and forced open the truck and boxes.

"It is easy for somebody else to point out how a robbery or a hold-up might have been prevented after it happens. It is apparent now that there should have been greater protection of our exhibition of weapons."

General Needham said that during the day, three State Troopers were on hand to explain to visitors to the show the uses of the various guns on display. The exhibition has been making a round of "appearances" at state fairs, conventions and other places throughout Massachusetts.

The daring theft of the "arsenal" was carried out after two of the three watchmen on duty were bound and gagged without any difficulty by three masked and heavily armed men. The third watchman was evidently in another part of the building at the time

As a result of "arsenal" robbery last night, General Needham said that the practice of exhibiting the guns and other weapons used by the state police will be discontinued. The commissioner now is making an investigation into the affair and is being aided by the Boston police.

No ammunition of any kind was stolen, General Needham declared it not being the practice of the department to carry the ammunition with the guns in the various exhibits.

Today, the gang was being hunted by police in several states. The automobile in which the bandits fled was seen by a pedestrian shortly after 2 o'clock this morning as it sped away from a side-entrance of Mechanics Building.

No trace of the criminals had been found up until noon today.

Danish Ship at Virgin Islands

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Jan. 27 (By U. P.)—The first official Danish Government ship to visit these islands since their purchase from Denmark by the United States 17 years ago was in the harbor this week. She was the Danish auxiliary training ship Danmark, owned and operated by the Danish Government, en route to Charleston, S. C., on a regular cruise.

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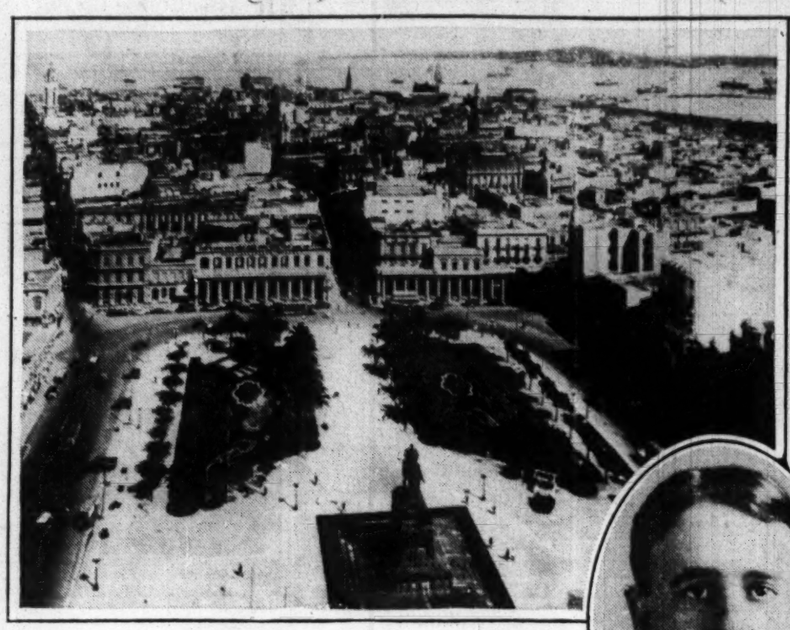
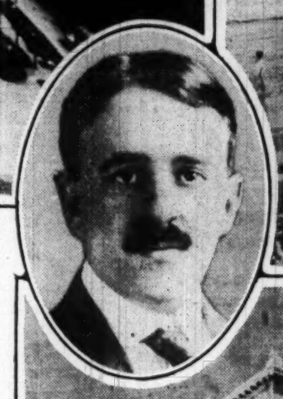
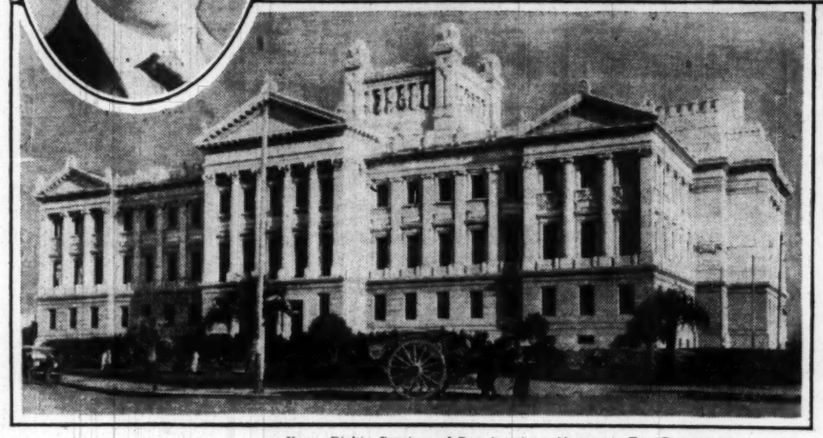
Uruguayan Vistas of Civic Dignity and Leisure Pastimes Greet Air Travelers







Upper Right—Courtesy of Pan American Airways to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Upper Left and Lower Right—De Cou from Ewing Galloway

Scenes on Monitor Writer's 18,000-Mile Flight

Upper Left—Montevideo, Capital of Uruguay. Independence Plaza in the Foreground. Upper Right—Bathing Colony, Playa Rocitos. Inset—Dr. Jorge Mitre, Director of La Nacion of Buenos Aires, Arg., One of the Largest Newspapers in South America. Lower—The Capitol, Montevideo.

Hospitality of Buenos Aires Acclaimed by Monitor Writer

Turns North on Homeward Flight and Coast of Uruguay Comes Into View—Landing Made at Montevideo, 'I See a Hill'

Wings Over South America
Tenth of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uru.—I have to remind myself sternly of pillars of salt as I leave Buneos Aires, so great is the inclination to look backward at the Argentine instead of forward to Montevideo and Uruguay.

It is not only that for the North American Buenos Aires is nearest like home of any South American city, with its go-aheadness, its cosmopolitanism, its cleanliness, its manifold attractions, even the quick jump required to get on or off trams, buses and the underground.

Nor is it altogether due to the fact that the physical conditions are easy for the traveler here, the pale blue subway trains air-cooled, the suburban lines of the railway, buses and trams, all clean, all inviting, the City Hotel where the management fills the rooms of a stranger far from home with dozens of red roses and where the servants learn a new English sentence every day as their part of the welcome.

Perhaps it is most of all due to the generous hospitality of the Argentine, the invitations to come out to "the camp," which means the country, and "spend a week at the estancia," to go to dinner, to borrow an automobile, a yacht on which to give a party, or books to read, and the inevitable, "but you must come back for a visit again some day and then make my house your home."

Gardens Open to Full View

But now the automobile has passed through the city, away from the Avenida de Mayo, the Calle Florida and the parks. The last look has been taken at houses not just screened by walls as is the custom generally in Latin America, but with gardens open to full view to the casual passer-by. We are at the airport of the Pan American Grace Airways. The southern terminus of America's international air transport system has been reached and now the traveler turns northward again on the east coast section of Pan American Airways.

I am leaving the Argentine and its martial law, which has been in force since the recent attempt at a revolution. It is hard to remember that the city is under martial law, for not once in Buenos Aires have the soldiers been in evidence. In Mendoza at the border they gave a good look into everybody's baggage and a keen scrutiny at the passengers. But there as here everybody was "doing business as usual." On Saturday there were many people swimming at El Tigre.

The theaters have been full. Calle Florida is lined with shoppers. Palermo has its usual quota of strollers under the shady trees. There are perhaps fewer traffic policemen, since they are at the "commissarias" for emergency calls. There are fewer conscripts on the streets, the boys doing their military service, for they, too, are in barracks, from which they can be summoned quickly in case of need. But everything is quiet, as I am learning that South American revolutions usually are.

And now it appears that I am to have a new experience in flying. There have been so many passengers from across the Andes that it has required two airplanes to bring them into Buenos Aires. But the passengers from Montevideo are only two, myself and Señor Jorge Mitre, vice-president of the Nacion and also the owner of an afternoon newspaper. So for "the press" there is to be run a special single-motored Fairchild, with pilot, co-pilot and the two passengers in one cabin, the staff up forward and the two passengers together on the one seat at the rear of the plane.

At my side is the air mail from Cristobal. All the way across the River Plate I look at those sealed bags, conscious that my own letters from the United States are in them and thinking how nice it would be if I could slip in my hand and pull one out.

Now we are up in the air, which is one way of looking into the secluded patios of South American homes. No matter how high the walls to shut out the view of the passer-by on the street, the passer-by in the air can look down and see the pools, the fountains, the tree-lined walks, the gardens ablaze with blossoms.

Choice of Interesting Vistas

In the distance is the River Plate and the cream-colored houses along its shore look like pebbles tossed by a mighty sea. Now we are over the railroad yards and the houses below look like type set in columns in a newspaper press-room. Señor Mitre and I both see the likeness at the same time and then he is urging me to look at the river on his side and I am telling him that the beauties of Palermo Park are on my side.

The river, broad, muddy, stretches before us. And we go along its surface for some time. Then we see the first of the Uruguayan coast and the little town of Colonia, which my fellow passenger tells me "is an old playa where the Portuguese and Spanish fought back and forth in the years between 1600 and 1700.

Straight as a homing pigeon the little plane keeps its course over the Uruguayan plain, flat as the Argentine, with its good roads inviting the visitor, and its farms extending in a checkerboard for miles in each direction. Because we come by air we see all the city reclining against the sea before our attention is attracted to the Cerro, that little rocky hill which a sailor with Magellan spied so many hundreds of years ago.

His commander was seeking a way to the Pacific and the first sight of land was the sailor's cry, "monte video," or "I see a hill." The hill became a fort in the warfare against the Charrua Indians, a refuge from the pirates, a defense for the new city. Toward it we guide our way and are down on the field at Montevideo.

Couple to 'Hopscotch' By Air for 'Vacation'

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Off on a three months' aerial pleasure cruise through South America, Miss Alice F. du Pont and her brother Richard of Wilmington, Del., left here yesterday in an open cockpit, pontooned biplane, with Havana as their first stop.

Sportsman pilots mapped out a leisurely flight eastward from the Cuban capital, through the West Indies to San Juan, Puerto Rico, thence southward over the Windward Islands, with Rio de Janeiro as their ultimate destination. Both pilots, the son and daughter of Mr. A. Felix du Pont, recently participated in an Orlando-to-Miami air cruise for amateur fliers, which was a feature of the all-American air races here.

Tourists Spend $1,560,720

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Ministry of National Economy's tourist office announces that during the first 11 months of 1933 a total of 10,895 tourists spent 5,574,000 pesos ($1,560,720) in Mexico. The bulk of the tourist movement was from the United States.

Closed Schools Faces 29 Alabama Counties

(Continued from Page 1)

000 children and 500 teachers. Mayor W. A. Gunter today expressed the hope that "something can be done" to reopen for the second semester, but no definite announcement had been made as to how the city and county hopes to raise the money.

"The board of education will act on the matter of resuming operation of the schools when the board has been assured the money will be provided with which to operate them," said Mr. L. C. Cardinal, president of the board. Mr. W. R. Harrison, superintendent of schools, said the anticipated revenue for the rest of the school year would not be sufficient.

The council of Parent-Teacher associations has under consideration a suggestion that the city be petitioned to raise the municipal water rates 25 per cent, but Mrs. R. L. Douglas, president, said the suggestion would not be indorsed until public sentiment had been sounded.

Lieut.-Gov. Hugh D. Merrill, of Anniston, and Mr. A. M. Tunstall, Greensboro, Speaker of the House of Representatives, have suggested to Gov. B. M. Miller that he call a special session of the Legislature to consider the problem. Governor Miller already had written Mr. Tunstall outlining his views on the question. Although he expressed a willingness to discuss the matter further, the Governor set forth "certain principles which I believe are fundamental and which I must insist upon" if an extraordinary session is called. Three included:

No further reductions in the salaries of officers and employees of the State, but the carrying out of economies through consolidation of departments and other measures.

Opposed to Borrowing

He is "unalterably opposed" to the State's borrowing money "in violation of the constitution," and belives that "we should provide the revenue now and should not borrow and trust to getting the money in the future."

He believes that the budget law, passed last year and providing that the State must operate within its income, should not be weakened.

He will not stand for weakening of the prohibition laws by the legalization and taxation of wine, beer, or beverages of stronger alcoholic content. In this connection he said:

"If we are to have a large revenue from the sale of intoxicating liquors there must be consumers, and if we are using the money to run the schools then we are saying to the children of Alabama that if the schools are to continue we must have a market for intoxicating liquors. In a few years they will be the ones who are the consumers if there is to be a market."

Answering questions of reporters as to whether he planned an extra session, the Governor said he was "awaiting developments."

Arrangements Possible

Dr. Edgar L. Morphet, director of the division of research of the State Department of Education, said:

"It is possible that arrangements may yet be made to continue the schools in some of the cities and a few of the counties. It seems, however, that in most of these counties and cities the public schools are doomed to remain closed the rest of the year unless federal relief or some unexpected form of state relief is provided as a result of a special legislative session. Tuition schools are, of course, being opened here and there throughout the State, but many children are excluded from such schools because their parents cannot afford the necessary fees."

Schools of Jefferson, Mobile, Elmore and several other counties will remain open because greater wealth provides sufficient local revenues, Dr. Morphet said. In addition to the 29 counties and 13 reporting cities listed in his report today, Dr. Morphet said four or five other counties would close their public schools by Feb. 13, several others by March 1.

Motion Pictures

"Eskimo"

The new film at Loew's State is "Eskimo," directed for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer by W. S. Van Dyke, with a cast composed mostly of natives.

This is an extraordinary picture to come from a Hollywood producer; extraordinary, because it turns its back on the usual Hollywood tricks and tells its story simply, with a minimum of dialogue and a maximum of visual effect. The result is a product that will stand comparison with the more imaginative of the Russian films. The most interesting parts of the picture are those which show the native life of the Eskimos, their treks across snowy wastes, their quiet life in the igloos, their hunting of whale, walrus, bear and caribou.

The simple plot is based on the contrasting moral codes of the Eskimos and the whites. The natives have a custom of sharing their belongings which extends to the lending of wives. This practice, repugnant as it is to civilized races, is inoffensive as presented in the film, because of the simplicity and sincerity of the acting. It is only when the Eskimos come into contact with white traders who are unable to see anything but immorality in a custom so different from that of civilization that the scenes become unpleasant. Unpleasant, not only to the spectator but to Mala, the Eskimo hero, who kills a trader who takes advantage of this strange custom. Mala then goes through difficult times with the Mounted Police, but in the end escapes on an ice floe.

The native who has the rôle of Mala is a fine figure and an accomplished actor, and the rest of the cast is correspondingly satisfying. But the chief quality of the picture lies in its graphic visual effects. L. A. S.

Opportunity Knocks Again

With the reopening of the Fine Arts Theater on Thursday, Feb. 1, comes renewed opportunity to Bostonians to see artistic and unusual films, mostly, but not necessarily solely, from European studios.

Mr. George Kraska, the former manager, has leased the theater and will have full control of its policy. This means, among other things, that he will be able to bring the new foreign productions to Boston while they are still "hot." He has just returned from New York with a long list booked of the outstanding pictures that Boston has been missing this season. Following René Clair's "Quatorze Julliet" for the opening week, will come Eisenstein's much-debated "Thunder Over Mexico." Mr. Kraska assures us that in spite of all that has been done to the montage, it is still Eisenstein and a tremendously interesting picture. Then there are the notable German pictures, "M" and "Morgenrot"; from the French the tender, poignant study of neglected childhood, "Poil de Carotte," and the "Mirages de Paris" which is said to out-Clair Clair. Among the better Russian pictures which are coming in is one with the intriguing title, "Worn Shoes." These are but a few items on a long and ever-growing list. There is an abundant foreign product.

Mr. Kraska has overcome many obstacles and worked with the utmost patience and perseverence to reëstablish the Fine Arts Theater as a house of international films. It remains for Boston audiences to respond as unstintingly to a project which is in its way as civically important as the Symphony Orchestra or the Art Museum. M. L.

Roosevelt Wins Devaluation Test In Senate, 54-36

Glass and McAdoo Join G. O. P. in Control Amendment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The Administration overwhelmed its opponents in the first test of strength in the Senate yesterday on the President's momentous gold devaluation bill.

The Glass amendment, substituting a five-man stabilization board to replace the Secretary of Treasury in operating the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund was defeated by a 54 to 36 vote.

The vote came after a day of heated debate in which the Republicans repeatedly assailed the far-reaching measure. Republicans voted almost as a unit for the amendment and won the support of conservative Democrats like Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia and Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California, two former Secretaries of the Treasury.

The Glass amendment had been approved by the banking and currency committee, 12 to 8.

As the Administration followers overwhelm all efforts to amend the measure, passage of the bill became imminent.

Caffery's Name in Senate As Ambassador to Cuba

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Jefferson Caffery, of Louisiana, as Ambassador to Cuba, where he is now serving.

Mr. Harry C. Blanton, of Sikeston, was named District Attorney for eastern Missouri and Mr. Patrick J. Keohane register of the land office at Phoenix, Ariz.

Europe's Aviators Fly Over Sahara For 'Oases Cup'

International Air Rally Proves Interesting Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Desert oases assumed a new importance when aviators from all over Europe gathered here recently for an International Air Rally.

Trees and pools which weary camel drivers strained to reach over the desert sands were the literal turning points in the air races. The rally, which continued for a whole week, was held to mark the thirty-third annual conference of the Fédération Aeronautique Internationale.

The meeting could truly be said to be international. A German aviator went to the rescue of an Englishman who had made a forced landing, a member of the British Parliament won the Oases cup, an Egyptian woman pilot was first home in the speed test, but, owing to a fault in turning, she was disqualified and the race given to a French flier and second place to a Belgian.

About 60 aviators originally entered for the trials, but bad weather kept half that number on the other side of the Mediterranean. The remaining pilots were put through stern tests to prove the worth of their machines as well as their own skill. There were tests for landing, take-off, speed, safety, reliability, economy and equipment.

For the Oases Cup the competitors had to pass through these severe tests and then race about 900 miles across the desert. Marks for the various trials and for position in the race were then added up. The cup went to Mr. Lindsay Everard, a British M. P.

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Two Englishmen Lose in Atlantic Coast Tourney

Prokosch Defeats Gillies and Keefe Wins From Adams at Squash

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 27 (AP)—Two upsets, marking the fall of a pair of England's high ranking stars, featured the opening of the fifth annual atlantic coast squash racquets tournament last night.

The first of the invading squad to fall was John A. Gillies, fifth ranking, who was eliminated in the first round by Frederick Prokosch, of New Haven, by scores of 18—17, 15—6, 15—11.

Joseph deV. Keefe of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, who put out Devek B. Adams, England's fourth ranking player by scores of 15—10, 15—9, 15—9.

Neil J. Sullivan, who is seeded first among the United States players, turned in a victory over Ernest M. Jonklass of New York, the scores were 15—5, 15—10, 15—12.

Roy R. Coffin of the Germantown Cricket Club, fourth ranking player, eliminated Richard Cooke of Boston by scores of 15—10, 15—9, 15—9.

Edward Snell, England's top ranking star, won over William Waxter of Baltimore, 15—5, 15—7, 15—12.

Lieut. Guy O. M. Jameson of England, ranked second, won over Robert Schenck of the Merion Cricket Club, 15—8, 7—15, 15—12, 15—6.

Jose de Capriles Saber Qualifier

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—José R. de Capriles, University Fencers' Club, captain of the 1933 champion intercollegiate fencing team of New York University, qualified with still a third weapon for the United States junior individual championships, next month, when he was one of the eight selected survivors with the saber, as the result of the round for New York fencers at the New York A. C. yesterday evening. He was already in with foils and épée. Irving Cantor, The Fencers Club, and Ralph G. Marson, New York A. C., survivors in foils, and Max Kapner, University Fencers, survivor in épée, were also among the saber qualifiers.

Twenty-one candidates, the largest number of the three weapons, were present, permitting the selection of eight. The other victors were Herman Zeldis, Salle Santelli, Emil Goldstein, College of the City of New York; Julio De La Cerra and S. Thompson Stewart Jr., Salle d'Armes Vince. Four strips were used, with two survivors from each.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	15	3	9	59	57	33
Syracuse	13	2	12	72	65	28
Windsor	11	1	13	51	55	27
Buffalo	9	8	9	51	46	26
Cleveland	10	2	13	58	63	22
London	9	4	12	45	50	22

Result Jan. 26

Windsor 2, Buffalo 0.

Bulldogs Defeat Bisons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 27—Goals by Vail and Runge in the early minutes of the third period gave the Windsor Bulldogs a 2-to-0-victory over the Buffalo Bisons here Friday night. The victory put Windsor back in third place and only one point behind Syracuse. The Bulldogs have now won six of their last seven games in a winning streak started Jan. 10. Last night's shutout was the third in a row at the expense of the Buffalo team and the fourth this month for Vernon Forbes, veteran goaltender for Windsor. Wallace Kilrea, center for the Bulldogs, left the team after the game. He has been recalled by Montreal Maroons.

Amusements

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British Sports Letter

American Ice Hockey Stars Twinkle

EN ROUTE for the 1934 world's championship at Milan, Italy, the United States ice-hockey team defeated the pick of players here in a series of five international matches. But the skill, speed, and sustained aggressiveness of the home side, hereafter called "England," although it always contains several Canadians, gave a striking indication of how play has improved in Britain recently. The scores were:

At Bayswater, U. S. A. 3, England 3.
At Streatham, U. S. A. 5, England 4.
At Oxford, U. S. A. 2, England 0.
At Hammersmith, U. S. A. 1, England 1.
At Grosvenor House, U. S. A. 0, England 0.

America's goals were scored by Jeremiah (3), Bender (3), Smith (2), Stubbs (2) and McDonald, while England's came from the sticks of J. G. Davey (3), A. J. Forsyth (2), G. Dailey, A. Duncanson and A. de Dennis. Duncanson, a member of the Grosvenor House Canadians side, is the outstanding figure in British ice hockey these days, and Davey, who is exceptionally fast, is the best of the few English-born stars.

The final game, at Grosvenor House, saw England give probably its best display so far in international ice hockey. The home side had definitely the better of the exchanges, as in two of the previous encounters, and would have scored several times but for the magnificent goalkeeping of Clement Harnedy, an 18-year-old student from Providence, R. I. As it was, neither team could put the puck into the net.

The American defense consisted of Arthur Smith of Boston and Edward Keating, the University of Alabama heavyweight footballer, while the attack comprised Robert Nilson, Philadelphia; Frederick McDonald, Harvard University; Robert Jeremiah of Hebron, Maine., Walter Bender, Boston; Robert Haley, Philadelphia, and Frank Stubbs, Harvard University. Bender, McDonald and Harnedy were the pick of the bunch in this particular game.

Massachusetts Rangers Better

The Americans of 1934 cannot be classed with the Massachusetts Rangers who carried the Stars and Stripes triumphantly through Europe last season and defeated Canada (represented by the Toronto Nationals) by 2 goals to 1 in the deciding match at Prague for the 1933 world's championship. Later, in a triangular international series for a cup offered by the British Ice Hockey Association, the Rangers beat England by 5 to 2 and 5 to 0, and they drew twice with Canada at 3 to 3 and 2 to 2. At a third meeting Canada beat the Americans by 4 goals to 2.

Before they left for home the Rangers waged two battles in England with a composite side called "Europe," consisting of Austrians, Germans, Swiss, Frenchmen and Britishers. The New World was victorious by 3 to 1 and 4 to 2. Certainly the Rangers have left the present American side a great match-winning tradition to uphold.

Ice hockey, which is an old game in the New World, and a new game in the Old, has been taken seriously in England only during the last four or five years. In that time rinks have sprung up in various parts of the country, leagues have been created to engage the activities of the clubs and—latest development—women have taken to the game. A watching public has been created and Canada's national sport may be said definitely to have taken root. Whether it can flourish or not would seem to depend upon whether native Englishmen can be attracted to it as players. At present, big crowds are the order of the day to watch the frequent international games arranged by eager ring managements; but the number of English-born players has decreased since the first "boom" and the chief spectacular appeal comes from the skill of Canadians and Americans resident here.

Countries Confined to Own Nationals

Recently the federation which governs the international side of the sport decided that countries competing in the world's championship must be represented only by their own nationals. This ruling means that England, if she took part in the competition, would do so without the slightest hope of success.

Ice hockey in Britain is entirely amateur. But the people who keep it in prominence are chiefly professional suppliers of entertainment, the directors of skating rinks. For obvious reasons, they delight in staging matches between "England" and any sort of side from abroad. The "international" aspect of the game is therefore stressed somewhat excessively. Last season, for example, there were more than 20 international matches held in Britain.

The outstanding personality in the brief history of British ice hockey is J. C. P. Magwood, late captain of England's team. He has played for his country on 96 occasions. Magwood was a pioneer of the game in Britain, and he has also earned a big reputation as a referee. He controls a game with as little use of the whistle as possible and he contrives to do a remarkably small amount of "sending off."

Sportsmanlike Gesture

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 27 (AP)—A sportsmanlike gesture by W. M. Woodfull, Australian test cricket captain, in allowing J. H. Fingleton to return to the wickets after he had been technically run out, today helped New South Wales to run up the score of 672 runs for eight wickets in a test trial against Woodfull's side, Victoria. Fingleton had scored 86 runs when he stepped out of his crease to pat down a bit of turf and the wicket keeper whipped off the bails, appealing to the umpire for a run out. As Fingleton walked away Woodfull ran after him and insisted that he resume batting. He did and scored 148 runs. Don Bradman, Australia's famous test match batsman, scored 128 of the New South Wales total but the honors went to a new player named Brown who scored 205. The matches are in the nature of a test to select the players to represent Australia in the matches against England next summer.

Pond Said to Be Choice

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—A single hurdle—but that, the most important barrier of all—was seen standing today between Raymond (Ducky) Pond and his appointment as the new head coach of Yale football. Authoritative reports told that Pond, who waddled through the mud to make Yale football history against Harvard, has been selected by Malcolm Farmer, chairman of Yale athletics, to be the next coach. But the nomination had yet to be confirmed by the board of athletics control to become an appointment. Farmer was expected back today after a swing about the country, and the deciding meeting of the board was expected tomorrow. Unless "something happened," the official spokesman of the Yale Athletic Association said, an announcement could be expected immediately after the meeting.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:20
Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20.

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER THEA., 43 St. E. of B'y.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
—Burns Mantle, Daily News.
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

BOSTON

College Basketball Results

Bethany 35, Ottawa 32.
California 46, U. C. L. A. 31.
Cape Girardeau T. 26, Missouri Mines 19.
Carroll 50, Concordia 22.
Central 32, Penn 26.
Central Normal 43, Charleston T. 34.
Coe 29, Cornell (Iowa) 26.
Colorado Aggies 27, Colorado T. 26.
Earlham 53, N. A. G. U. 13.
Eau Claire T. 38, Stout Institute 37.
Geneva 38, Carnegie Tech 27.
Hamline 22, Gustavus Adolphus 13.
Illinois S. N. 27, DeKalb T. 24.
Kearney T. 22, Nebraska Wesleyan 16.
La Crosse T. 32, Milwaukee T. 30.
MacComb Teachers 38, Shurtleff 19.
Maryland 43, Virginia 20.
Marshall 41, Davis Elkins 36.
McKendree 38, Blackburn 40.
Michigan 32, Ohio State 28.
Michigan State 32, Central T. 17.
N. D. State 43, South Dakota 38.
North Carolina 41, V. P. I. 21.
Oklahoma 30, Kansas State 20.
Oregon State 26, Washington State 23.
Oshkosh T. 30, Whitewater T. 22.
San Jose State College 38, Nevada 36.
Southern California 36, Stanford 24.
Utah Aggies 31, Montana State 29.
Utah 41, Brigham Young 27.
Western (Mich.) State 32, Manchester 24.
Washington 33, Oregon 28.
Western State 45, Colorado Mines 23.
Western Union 35, Southern Normal 32.

U. S. Players in England

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Jan. 27 (AP)—Led by Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, as non-playing captain, a team of six women squash racquets players from the United States arrived yesterday to play a series of matches with English women and compete in the English championships at the Queen's Club next month. Miss Sears, who sometimes walks 40 miles just for the fun of it, inquired the distance to London but then decided to go by train with the other members of the team. She complained because rough weather on the trip over had prevented her from circling the deck as often as she wished. Miss Sears and the six players came in different boats, leaving New York 24 hours apart, but they arrived exactly at the same hour. Miss Sears having boarded a faster liner.

Western G. A. to Hold Open

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Western Golf Association will hold its open tournament again this year after all. It had been recommended that the open be abandoned because of lack of support, but an offer from the Country Club of Peoria, Ill., proved so attractive that the association last night awarded the event for June 15-16-17. The amateur tournament will be played at the Twin Hills Golf Club, Oklahoma City, July 9-14, and the junior again will be held over a Chicago course, the date and site to be named later. Twin Hills was selected for the amateur on invitation of Keefe Carter, Sr., and Keefe Carter Jr., the latter a former titleholder.

Restaurants

BOSTON, MASS.

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends for lunch or refreshments

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Specia' Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

NEW YORK, N. Y.

13 E. 38th Street
Vanderbilt Studios Tea Room
Chefs who specialize in Pastries and Meats
Lunch 50c Dinner 55c-75c

China Taking Pride in Her Sports Events

Failure in Tokyo Games of 1929 Causes Government to Take a Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—A genuine enthusiasm for sports, so long developing in China, has at last taken a firm hold upon the young people in all parts of this country. The annual National Athletic Meet, held in the new stadium completed by the Nanking government, offered convincing evidence of this fact.

Most impressive of all was the prominent part which Chinese girls played in this meet. From every section of China came girls whose mothers were handicapped by bound feet, and these girls of Modern China joyously competed in basketball, volleyball, track and field events.

The present nation-wide enthusiasm for sports in China is traced to the ignominious failure of Chinese teams in the Far Eastern Olympic Games held in Tokyo in 1929. This failure was so complete that it aroused widespread concern among thoughtful Chinese, including several government leaders.

The editor of the Ta Kung Pao, influential northern Chinese newspaper, declared at that time: "Let no youth in this country minimize or belittle this athletic defeat! When a nation is so decisively beaten in the field of sports, it indicates that something is wrong with its intellectual development."

Soon after this, the National Government appropriated $1,200,000 to encourage student sports. Of this amount, $830,000 was used to construct the great stadium at Nanking, with seats for 80,000 spectators. The rest was used for modest equipment in government schools. The present Government's encouragement of sports recalls an incident which occurred at the first interscholastic track meet conducted under missionary auspices at Tientsin 30 years ago. The Chinese magistrate, guest of honor on this occasion, departed abruptly after watching a few events. To one of his hosts he said: "How can you be so cruel, compelling respectable students to run like horses and jump like dogs?"

The magistrate's attitude was traditional. For centuries the Chinese scholar had scorned any form of physical exertion. The low social position in China of the soldier was partly due to the fact that he must devote so much attention to building a strong and healthy body. But today this tradition has almost disappeared. Chinese student groups today greatly admire their athletic champions.

In the absence of long-established sporting traditions, it is not surprising that Chinese students sometimes place an undue emphasis upon victory, rather than sporting effort. This attitude, of course, is not limited to China. But vigorous efforts are being made to teach students a "sporting spirit."

At the opening of the football season this autumn, the Chinese sports editor of the China Press in Shanghai wrote: "Players must learn that when two teams meet, both may tie, but both cannot win. There is no disgrace in losing. It is only the bad manner in which one takes defeat that is disgraceful."

Every Chinese province—including Manchuria!—was represented at the national athletic meet this autumn. The press recorded with much pride the number of records which were broken. To be sure, they were only Chinese records, but they showed a striking progress in the campaign to develop athletes in China who may compete without loss of self-respect with athletes from Japan and the Philippines in the next Far Eastern Olympics. This is one goal of the present campaign. But the chief goal is to build up a sporting tradition among Chinese students, and this has already been largely attained.

The "Queen" of this autumn's meet was Miss Y. S. Chien of Shanghai, who broke five national records, capturing in record times the 100 and 200-meter races, the 80-meter hurdles, and the broad jump. In the 400-meter relay race, she ran last well behind her Cantonese rival, and easily overtook her to win the event for Shanghai.

Sporting Around the Hub

FOLLOWERS of track and field sports in Greater Boston will get their first glimpse at the 1934 big-time competition this evening when the William C. Prout Memorial Games take place at the Boston Garden. Judging from the entry list, the competition is not only going to be of the keenest kind, but records are going to have a hard time remaining on the books. With such athletes as George B. Spitz Jr. of the New York A. C. competing in the running high jump; Glen W. Dawson of Oklahoma, Gene Venzke of the University of Pennsylvania and Dean Woolsey of the Boston A. A. in the one-mile; George Bullwinkle of the New York A. C., Dawson and Frank Nordell of New York University in the 1000-yard run, and J. P. McCluskey of the New York A. C., Joe Mundy of Philadelphia and F. McKenna of Manhattan in the two-mile run, fine competition is assured. The trophies in three events are also in danger of being permanently removed as Bullwinkle has two legs on the 1000, Venzke two on the mile and McCluskey two on the two-mile. The relay races also promise keen competition.

* * *

Cambridge Latin School took a long step toward the Greater Boston Interscholastic League hockey championship title last night when it defeated Newton High School 1 to 0 at the Boston Garden. Cambridge is now the only team in the league that has won all its games. Newton and Melrose are tied for second with 3 victories, 1 tie and 1 defeat. In the other games last night Melrose tied Arlington 2 to 2, Belmont defeated Rindge 3 to 2 and Stoneham defeated Medfor 2 to 0.

* * *

The Olympic Hockey Club keeps up its fine record last night and added the Union Boat Club to Harvard and Dartmouth as among its victims. The score was 6 to 3. The other game played at the Boston Arena saw the University City Club defeat the North Cambridge Hockey Club 3 to 2. There is going to be a good game at the Arena tonight, with the Harvard varsity meeting Boston University.

* * *

The two-day curling match between The Country Club of Brookline and the Mayflower Curling Club of Halifax, N. S., at Clyde Park rinks, came to an end yesterday with the local players winning, 94 to 88. Following the completion of the international match teams skipped by Childs and F. R. Johnson competed for the Proctor Shield, the former winning, 13 to 12.

* * *

George Heos, former Massachusetts Institute of Technology wrestler, has been elected captain of the Boston Y. M. C. A. wrestling team to succeed Albert Spriano.

* * *

Robert Schuerch was elected commodore of the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association; Charles H. Jackson, vice-commodore; Fred Hagemeister, rear commodore; William J. Robbins, treasurer, and John J. Farren, secretary, at the annual meeting held at the Pleasant Park Yacht Club, Winthrop, last night.

M. C. C. Team Held to a Draw

SECUNDERABAD, India, Jan. 26 (Canadian Press)—The touring English cricket team was held to a draw yesterday at the conclusion of a three-day match against the McInuddowlah eleven, which included many of India's test cricketers. The scores were: Maryiebone C. C., 112 and 303; McInuddowlah Eleven, 194 and 188, for nine wickets. Amar Singh took a total of nine English wickets for 13 runs apiece, Mushtaq Ali 5 for 37 and Amar Nath 3 for 84. Most effective of the English bowlers were Verity, with 8 for about 18 runs apiece, and Townsend, with 4 for 76. C. K. Naidu made a great second-innings' stand, getting 79 runs, and at one time the Indians seemed likely to win, getting 127 runs for the loss of only four wickets. Nichols led the English batting with 55 not out.

Army Loses Football Star

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—Army has lost one of its outstanding varsity football prospects for this year, Harrison Stafford, former University of Texas star, as a result of his failure to pass mid-term examinations, it developed yesterday. He has already left the Military Academy. Stafford entered West Point after a football career that gained him prominence in the Southwest Conference. He was an All-Conference back and named on the second Associate Press All-America concensus team in 1932.

Breaks Country's Javelin Mark

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chan Yung-min, Chinese Woman Athlete

Bayside T. C. Leads In Class B Squash Tennis Standing

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B. Team Standing
New York Group

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Bayside Tennis C...	5	1	26	4	.833
Crescent A.-H. C..	5	2	22	13	.714
Yale Club	4	2	21	9	.667
City A. C.	4	2	18	12	.667
Harvard Club	4	2	18	14	.667
Princeton Club	3	3	11	19	.500
New York A. C.	2	5	15	20	.286
Columbia U. C.	1	5	10	20	.167
Squash Club	0	6	1	29	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Bayside Tennis Club kept its lead in the New York group of the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship yesterday, when the seventh round was played. Visiting Columbia University Club, though without its leader, Frank A Sieverman 3d, it won all four of the other matches, with its regular team functioning perfectly.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, playing on the New York Athletic Club courts, produced only three players, but all three won, giving the New Moon victory, 3 to 2. This places them in second place, by half a round, which will be lost when their bye comes in the final round.

City Athletic Club, by winning from Princeton Club on the courts of the latter, 4 to 1, climbed up into a tie with Yale Club, which was idle, while Harvard Club, obtaining a default from Squash Club, also is in the tie. Princeton Club put up a strong fight, every one of the matches going to three games, but H. D. Wood was the only winner. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B Team Championship—New York Group

Bayside T. C. 4, Columbia U. C. 1

N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., won from F. A. Sieverman 3d, by default.

E. L. Kemble, Bayside, defeated R. W. Ince, 15—5, 15—10.

W. P. Hoffman, Bayside, defeated H. G. Larson, 15—11, 15—10.

R. W. Hill, Bayside, defeated V. de C. Lynn, 15—7, 10—15, 15—13.

F. L. Giusti, Bayside, defeated Arthur Douglas, 15—2, 18—14.

Crescent A.-H. C. 3, New York A. C. 2

J. J. Lordi, New York, won from W. T. Hanley, by default.

Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated A. M. Thompson, 17—13, 15—12.

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated S. A. Thompson, 15—3, 17—18, 15—11.

G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated C. H. Bohland Jr., 15—5, 15—7.

Emmet McLoughlin Jr., New York, won from Paul Cavanagh, by default.

City A. C. 4, Princeton Club 1

Julian M. Cowen, City, defeated L. B. Dailey, 2—15, 15—4, 15—7.

D. H. Finck, City, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, 8—15, 15—4, 15—13.

H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, defeated Milton Cohn, 8—15, 15—8, 15—10.

Charles Fechheimer Jr., City, defeated F. H. Merrill, 4—15, 15—7, 15—5.

Otto Barth, City, defeated M. C. Markham, 17—16, 8—15, 15—9.

Vines Is Now One Up

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP)—One up on Big Bill Tilden for the first time since he became the Old Master's opponent on a barnstorming tennis tour, Ellsworth Vines of Pasadena was determined to hold his advantage when they meet for the tenth time in Oakland, Calif., tonight. Coming back to the scene where he began his rise to court fame, the youthful professional drove his way to a five-set victory after Tilden turned an ankle early in the fourth set of their match here last night. The score was 6—1, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Cochet Defeats Loy

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 27 (AP)—Henri Cochet, French tennis professional, continued his victorious tour of south America yesterday by defeating the local professional champion, Juan Loy, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1. The match was played before a large crowd in the national stadium.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts
Baltimore	12	2	4	26
Atlantic City	10	0	1	20
Hershey	7	1	8	15
Bronx	5	2	7	12
New York A. C.	3	1	5	7
Crescents	3	0	9	6
St. Nicholas	0	2	6	2

N. Y. A. C. Defeats Bronx

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States launched its most ambitious attempt to establish amateur hockey in New York as a permanent sport, yesterday evening, when the four local clubs in the Eastern League played a doubleheader at the Bronx Coliseum. This will be followed tomorrow afternoon, with the usual doubleheader at Madison Square Garden, with the Atlantic City Sea Gulls as the chief attraction, as well as a local metropolitan league match, while the following evening the same team will stage an exhibition match against a Canadian team. A triple-header on Wednesday, mostly local, will complete the program. In the games yesterday, New York A. C. scored a victory over Bronx Hockey Club by a score of 6 to 2, mostly obtained in the third period, and the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club scored over St. Nicholas Hockey Club, 5 to 2.

Amateur Partners Shine

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP)—Thanks to sterling assistance from their amateur partners, Jim Fogertey of St. Louis and Byron Nelson of Texarkana, Texas, picked up $162.50 prize money yesterday by leading the first round qualifiers in the Riverside $2000 amateur pro tournament at the Victoria Country Club. Their best-ball team cards were tied at 65, seven strokes to the good over par. Fogertey's team mate, Paul Garzee, contributed two eagles and a pair of birdies. Garzee found the long par 72 course with its fast greens to his liking, as he cashed in on all his five handicap strokes to whittle away par. Their nine holes scores were 31—34. Ari Sato, Japanese amateur from San Francisco, set Nelson up to his first place-sharing score, contributing four birdies and an eagle for their round of 32—32.

Blue Water Medal to Stephens

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Roderick Stephens Jr. of Scarsdale, N. Y., skipper of the famous yawl Dorade, was awarded the Blue Water Medal for 1933 at the annual meeting of the Cruising Club of America. The meeting was held last night at the Yale Club. The medal is for the outstanding achievement in ocean cruising of amateur deep-sea rovers during a year. Stephens took the 52-foot Dorade, which he fitted out almost alone, and made a fast passage to Norway last summer. He took part in the jubilee regatta of the Royal Norwegian Yacht Club. The Dorade then had a stormy trip across the North Sea to England, where, in August, she took part in the Fastnet ocean race, which she won for the second consecutive time.

Perry Defeats Crawford

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 27 (AP)—Fred J. Perry, English Davis Cup ace and United States singles champion, took the measure of Jack Crawford of Australia, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1, to win the singles final in the Australian tennis championships today. Crawford served badly and frequently netted his backhand drives, while Perry was in great form. Crawford, French and Wimbledon champion, defeated Perry Dec. 2 in an Australian-English series which Australia won, 9 to 3. Previously, however, Perry had been victorious in encounters in the United States final and again in the Victoria championships.

Bryan vs. Wilkenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Jan. 27—Bill Wilkenson of Indianapolis scored an upset here yesterday when he defeated Celeste Durand of Garden City, L. I., 3 and 2, in the third round of the annual Miami Biltmore golf tournament. Curtis Bryan of Jacksonville, co-medalist with Wilkenson, advanced by defeating T. E. Price of Miami, 3 and 2. Wilkenson reached the final round by beating S. C. Anderson of Chicago, 3 and 1, later in the day, while the other finalist, Bryan, had to play 19 holes before eliminating H. F. Bowbeer of Chicago.

Wallis to Coach U. C. L. A.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (AP)—Benjamin F. B. Wallis, Yale stroke in 1909-10, has been appointed rowing coach at the University of California at Los Angeles to succeed Maj. James Goodsell, former professional singles sculler, the Bruins' graduate manager, William C. Ackerman, announced yesterday. Wallis, who coached the University of California crew from 1916 to 1924, will be assisted by Charles V. Loskamp, member of the Syracuse University crew in 1921, and the California crew in 1923 and 1924. The Bruins hope to schedule Washington and California for rowing events.

Oimoen Leads Race for Honors

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27 (AP)—Casper Oimoen, the Minot (N. D.) ski jumping star, who won the United States championship on the Norge Club slide last Sunday, today led the race for individual honors in the Central Ski Association. Oimoen made 11 points by winning the national title and led Sverre Fredheim of Minneapolis, 29 to 27. Fredheim finished second to Oimoen Sunday. Jorgen Johansen of Rockford, Ill., was third with 16 points, while Peter Falstad of Devils Lake, S. D., and three Chicagoans, Guttorm Paulsen, Lemoine Batson and Gunnar Oman, were tied with 10 points each.

Gehrig Signs 1934 Contract

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Lou Gehrig, clouting first baseman, and Russ Van Atta, young left-handed pitcher, signed New York Yankee contracts for 1934 today. Gehrig's signing was regarded as a formality only. It was understood among baseball men that when he came to terms last spring the Yankee management promised verbally to give him the same salary for 1934. Just what Gehrig was paid last year was never revealed, but it was believed to be $23,000.

Joie Ray Tries Roller Skating

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 27 (AP)—Joie Ray, the one-time track star whose brilliant achievements gave him the title of America's "greatest miler," again is going to try a new stunt to make some money. This time it's roller skating, it being announced here yesterday that Joie had signed for the 21-day "international roller skating championship" scheduled to open in Dreamland Park, Feb. 7.

Tiso and Kingsrud Win

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Pat Tiso of Great Neck, L. I., and Ralph Kingsrud of Fargo, N. D., yesterday won the annual professional golf tournament here, defeating Willie Dow of Miami and John Kinder of Asbury Park, N. J., 1 up in the 36-hole where they both were out of bounds on their tee shots, and the best they could do on the final hole was a halve.

Women in 18-Hole Playoff

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Deadlocked at the end of 36 holes yesterday, Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., and Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., were to battle over an additional 18 holes today for the Riviera G. C. women's golf championship.

College Hockey Result

Minnesota 4, Michigan Tech 1.

French Public Calls For House Cleaning

(Continued from Page 1)

which have caused former ministers to be put on trial—though acquitted by the Senate, sitting as a High Court.

Public Interest Subsided

A commission of inquiry was set up afew years ago to go deeply into these matters, but after public interest had subsided it ceased to function. That is the trouble—there is a feeling that these changes are never cleared up. Whenever anything unsavory is brought to light, efforts are made to hush it up, with the result that the public believes the case hopeless.

It has been long known that in the eyes of the politicians the most important post is that of Minister of the Interior. The attention of the world may be concentrated on the Finance Ministeror on the Foreign Minister in accordance with circumstances, and the really "big" statesmen usually take up some such office. But the real ruler of France, who has his hands on the reins, is the Minister of the Interior. He controls—or is at least controlled by—the police and the prefects. And police and prefects, with the Minister of the Interior at their head, guide the course of events.

In the departments the prefects are all-powerful. They are regarded as "making" the elections—that is to say, by the use of their influence, determining all kinds of supports and therefore votes. The great reproach that is made against Moderate Governments is that they do not drastically change the personnel of the prefectures when they are in office, and so permit the Radicals to win the elections.

Prefects Are All-Powerful

This accusation was made against M. Poincaré. It was made against M. Tardieu, who put in the office of Minister of the Interior a comparatively unknown, and presumably feeble, representative of the Moderate groups. Of course, no Minister of the Interior could have suddenly changed the prefectorial system on the eve of the elections, and therefore the blame seems unjustified. Yet it is significant that it can be incurred.

In point of fact, whether the Radicals are in a majority or not, whether they are in office or in opposition, they nearly always contrive to keep one of their key men in this key post. To it they attach the greatest importance. A prominent French politician once said to me: "All political crises turn on the question of prefects." Probably he exaggerated, but there is a certain truth in this estimate.

It is inevitable—or would appear to be so—that the post of Ministry of the Interior considered as a party perquisite, almost an acquired right, should be used in the interest not only of the nation but sometimes of the party and the friends of the party. This does not mean that it is not filled by honorable men with a single eye to the welfare of the country; but it does mean that it is a powerful vantage-point on which various influences can be brought to bear and from which various influence can operate.

Sad Admixture of Functions

Rightly or wrongly it is felt in many quarters—and the charge is openly made by others besides the Royalist members of the Action Francaise—that there is a dangerous discretion and arbitrary power placed in the hands of the police, the prefects and the politicians who have their center in the Ministry of the Interior.

It is felt that there has been an unfortunate admixture of functions, executive, judicial and administrative. Hence the readiness of the opponents of the régime—and even of the public—to declaim against the whole system. It is declared that there is a sort of secrecy, under all the apparent openness of Parliamentary Government, which is inimical to right rulership.

So that whenever there are revelations, which may be purely personal, and may not include Parliament as such, nor Ministers in their responsible capacity, there arises a cry against the régime. Some observers compare the situation of France to that of Italy before Fascism. They see the possibility of a change not only of government—there are such changes every few months—but of constitution.

Yet whenever this suggestion is made the Republicans stiffen their backs and reply that there is a conspiracy against the Republic. When this reply is made, it is natural that good Republicans should ignore the revelations and think only of preserving the régime.

The situation now produced by the financial frauds, in which the names of prominent politicians have been mentioned (though their association with the swindler may have been innocent), is of this character. It contains a protest not only against the actual Government but against the entire system of government in France.

McLaughlin Defaults

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Jan. 27—Edward G. McLaughlin of the Columbia University Club, defaulted to his teammate, Franklin V. Brodil, yesterday in their unfinished quarterfinal match in the New Jersey squash tennis championship, leaving the latter to encounter Harry F. Wolf, United States and New Jersey champion in the semifinal round this afternoon, while two other Columbia University Club players, Philip T. Moore and Rowland B. Haines, will oppose each other in the other semifinal match. The final will be played on Sunday afternoon.

McNamara and Reboli Lead

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—Reggie McNamara and Tino Reboli continued to pace the field at the end of the 124th hour of the current six-day bike race here at midnight, holding a one-lap advantage over Jimmy Walthour and Tony Schaller. Tied for third place were two teams, Torchy Peden and Fred Ottevaere, and Fred Spencer and Charley Winter. The latter pair provided the outstanding riding of the classic to date when they stole 10 laps in 39 minutes to rise from second last place in the standings.

Commonwealth & Southern

The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation preliminary report for 1933 shows a consolidated net of $3,496,822, equal to $5.66 a share of $6 no-par preferred, compared with $13,242,998, or 12 cents a share in 1932 on the common.

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Roosevelt Backs Bill for Guarding Of All Wild Life

National Plan Drawn by Conservationists Placed Before President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—A far-reaching national plan for the restoration and conservation of wild life was laid before President Roosevelt yesterday and received his enthusiastic support.

The plan was put in final shape here yesterday by a large group of conservationists from all sections who approved proposals drafted by the President's Committee on Wild Life, composed of Mr. Thomas H. Beck, New York publisher; Mr. J. N. Dar

Interior Decoration and Antiques

Left, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Donald McLeish, London. Center, © Publishers' Photo Service. Right, by Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

Although Venice is rightly famous as a city of canals, it has also even more miles of streets and footways, for the city is built on low islands—117 of them, it is said. At the right is a glimpse of the chief shopping street and a wide one, the Via Merceria.

Above is pictured a portion of the Grand Canal, the one wide waterway of Venice. Along it are scores of old patrician homes, rich in soft colored marbles and delicate architecture. First at the left is Pallazzo Cavalli, built about 1600. The next one, beyond the dark shadow line, is Pallazzo Barbaro, more than 200 years older. These are typical of a large number of similar homes of wealth along this canal.

One of the nearly 150 waterways that extend to nearly every part of the city is shown at the left. A sixteenth century palace in this view is partly hidden by branches which extend above the wall of the small garden, and overhang the broad landing before the palace door.

Touring For the Arts' Sake

A City in the Sea, Where Boats Are Taxis

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Venice

SOME Oriental dreamer's city of the clouds, become a reality and drifted down to float as lightly as a sea gull on the quiet waters of this Mediterranean bay—so Venice may seem to one who approaches it by boat.

To another visitor the city may appear to have risen from the ocean, yet not wholly emerged, for the lower stretches of the buildings' walls still are hidden by tide-water, which extends its serviceable arms among the rows of houses, for people to float on whither they will.

In reality Venice is a city that has changed scarcely at all, in size, general appearance or single buildings, since Shakespeare wrote or the Mayflower sailed for America. Even so long ago it had begun to decline, in its power as an independent republic and in its position as the most wealthy and brilliant trading city in the world. The peak of power and prosperity was reached half a century before Columbus adventured west to find the Indies. It is this rich and picturesquely beautiful city, with buildings marked by the character of the Orient whence came its wealth, that is here preserved for our delight.

Famous and Peculiar Sights

Approaching this apparently compact mass of stone and masonry, with enticing towers and domes standing high above the common roof levels, no streets are seen of the sort known elsewhere. Instead are Venice's world-famous canals, about 150 of them. Some wind about endlessly; others are stopped unexpectedly by high gray walls of houses. Slipping along them are strange and graceful boats such as are seen only here—long and slender, with high ends. Some of these are for people and some for freight or for household supplies. The men who push and guide them with amazing precision with a single long oar, stand at the stern and shout strange warning calls at turns and corners. The canal width may be only half a gondola's length, so sometimes they must go farther than they would, to turn around.

All the most important places in Venice are on the canals, and so are the old homes of wealthy citizens, but it is on the Grand Canal, perhaps ten times as wide as any other, that the richest Venetians dwell. This broad, S-shaped waterway is lined with their palaces, built for the most part before 1600, some even 400 years earlier. Gothic façades that seem like lace work in stone make the fronts of balconies, whose deep shadows throw into sharp relief the delicate columns, pointed arches, and quatrefoils of the sculptured marble or granite.

Streets and Alleys Are Plentiful

Although the vehicles of Venice are all boats, one can go anywhere afoot, for nearly 400 bridges cross the canals, and streets and passageways seem innumerable. Some of these are so nearly closed by high house walls that two people meeting are likely to brush each other's elbows. The main shopping street, via Merceria, is about 10 feet wide and many of the better shops are on still narrower passageways. But the modern aspect of the section stops at the street floor. Above are walls, windows, balconies and roofs, which may have been unchanged for centuries.

When one has grown accustomed to long stretches of house sides that drop sheer into the salt water, and to entrance doors with tide-washed steps at which gondolas leave visitors, all thought of gardens and trees seem to belong to quite another part of the world. The sight of strong branches, heavy with foliage, overhanging a wall, would be an expected sight in any other city. Here it seems hardly less exotic than it would aboard a ship, for who ever heard of trees growing from the ocean bottom, even if houses do stand there? Still, there are some trees in Venice, doubtless many more than the usual tourist ever guesses. They are reminders that, with all the sense of magic Venice holds as a city of the sea, islands of firm earth were there for her beginning and still some bits of it have been left as verdure spaces.

For two months and more, much of the pleasure of this tour has been found in the museums, where rulers of some nations, or citizens, have gathered paintings of the leading artists of the world. Of all the sources from which these works have come, Italy has been credited with the most, and many of the most admired. That country had, it seems, numerous centers from which famous painters came, from the thirteenth century on. One of these was Venice, where the wealth and enthusiasm were so great that many artists came to live here or were developed by generous patronage that was continued for several generations.

Now that this city has been reached, comes the pleasure which has long been hoped for—to see the settings of buildings and interiors such as the works of these men of art may have come from. In Venice that desire is met in a profusion of opportunities. For several centuries its citizens were among the wealthiest in the world and spent liberally in covering walls and ceilings with paintings. Their homes, their churches and their public buildings, were decorated with great canvases, painted by many of those now known as old masters.

Were Old Masters Decorators?

It may seem unappreciative to refer to the works of Tintoretto, for example, as decorations, yet one has only to see the results of his 18 years labors in the Scuola San Rocco, and in the church of the same name, to gain that impression. These immense spreads of canvas wholly fill the unsheathed walls and the ceilings of two large assembly halls, and clothe the church hardly less completely. In the Ducal Palace are other and very many expanses of Tintoretto's groups and of Veronese's wall and ceiling painting—so numerous that hardly a square yard seems unfilled by framed canvases. All this is of the greatest interest, quite aside from the rich experience of arriving at one prolific source from which many galleries of Europe and America have derived some of their greatest treasures.

Every important collection of paintings holds altar pieces, that are often among the most important items, as examples of an early period's best art. As these are commonly hung on gallery walls, a considerable portion of those who see them may have only vague knowledge of their original settings. Here in Venice such paintings are to be found in scores of churches, still placed where they have been from the first. There are two by Bartolomeo in the Frari, where they were set up 350 years ago, also one by Giovanni Bellini done a few years later. A second by Bellini is in San Zaccaria. Six years' work of Carpaccio may be seen on the walls of San Giorgio degli Schiavoni and Cima's "Baptism of Jesus" hangs in San Giovanni in Bragora. Two "Annunciations" by Titian are still in the churches for which they were painted, and so is Palma Vecchio's "Santa Barbara."

Revealing the Venetian Mind

So here we are in fact at the ultimate source of that art known as Venetian, so far as its physical surroundings are concerned. Back of that are, of course, the real sources—the minds of the painters and their patron, shaped as their thoughts were by occupations and habits, secular and religious.

Some other cities of old Italy show in their art a strong and deep spiritual incentive, discerned even in scenes which depict commonplace episodes. Venetian painting as it is seen here seems otherwise, with emphasis on pomp and display. Even in churches, or in portrayals of religious subjects elsewhere, one perceives the citizens' lusty joy in pageantry, the easy pride of a powerful people and an almost casual regard for religious faith.

It may be that such an impression comes in part from some acquaintance with the glittering story of the republic which was Venice and which lasted without change of form for fully 1100 years. The political strength and astuteness of its people, their success as crafty traders in distant lands, as sagacious diplomats and as mighty sea fighters are the remembered highlights. Architects, masons, mosaicists and painters were attracted to the rich and free-spending center. So was the Roman, Aldus Manutius, when he chose the city for printing his now priceless volumes, more than 400 years ago. But no great poet, philosopher, historian or religious leader is recorded in the story of Venice.

That which so captivates us now is but the iridescent and hollow shell which once housed a proud and luxury-loving people. They were rich in this world's goods and sensitive to all pleasures of the eye, but they were poor in spiritual ways. Behind the substance of their scintillating legacies in painting, sculpture and architecture, we perceive no patron's beneficent purpose or high vision. Yet our gratitude to them is unlimited, for building and adorning so glorious a shell, to remain for us by an Adriatic shore, almost untouched by hands that would modernize or exploit it.

Applied Arts at Royal Academy

By "COLLECTOR"

London

THE richest and most varied collection of antique English silver, furniture, sculpture, tapestries, manuscripts, jewels and other treasures of all periods ever assembled for a special occasion, quite apart from the wonderful paintings, greets the visitor to the Royal Academy exhibition of British art, which opened on Jan. 6.

According to Professor Constable, one of the organizers, it is improbable that such an exhibition, representing the treasures of a nation and nearly 10 centuries of British culture, will ever be seen again by this generation.

Americans may be interested to know that the place of honor in the middle of the Central Hall as one enters the exhibition has been awarded to that marvel of russet-and-gold, the world-famous Cumberland armor of Elizabethan days, lent by the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

This masterpiece stands inclosed in a tall glass case, and at night is beautifully flushed by a moonlike floodlight. It might seem to be some grim genie guarding an Aladdin's Cave, for, grouped round the walls of the same hall, in glass cases but with no impression of crowding, is a galaxy of gleaming gold and silver, medieval, Tudor and Stuart triumphs of the English silversmith's art. Here collectors may examine at leisure famous pieces they have read about but never seen.

* * *

For example, here is the small but exquisite silver-gilt chalice and paten lent by Nettlecombe Church, Somerset, and bearing the London hall-marks for the year 1479. These are the earliest full London hall-marks known, if an Apostle spoon of the previous year be excepted.

Here, again, is the pre-Reformation cruet lent by St. Peter Port Church, in the island of Guernsey, only one other such cruet being known.

Notable, among others, is the Jacobean period, Pierpont Morgan piece—a standing cup and cover, 20½ inches high, lent by Christ's College, Cambridge. It bears the London hall-marks for the year 1611 and is inscribed beneath the base, "The Gift of John Pierpont Morgan, LL. D. 1919."

In the lecture room is a silver toilet service made by Paul Lamerie, the great goldsmith and Huguenot refugee. It was made for George Treby, Secretary of War in 1718, on his marriage with Charity Hele in 1724, and remained in the family until 1921. Lent anonymously, it consists of no fewer than 28 pieces, all richly chased.

* * *

In the same room is an interesting little collection of English silver spoons. With the possible exception of the mazer-bowl (which is mostly of wood) the spoon was the earliest piece of English plate. The possession of even a single one, in olden time, conferred distinction on its owner, and it was meticulously recorded in inventories and handed down in wills through generations. All the medieval, Tudor and early Stuart examples shown are, curiously enough, approximately 6¼ inches long. They are the size of the modern dessert-spoon and have pear-shaped bowls. The six-sided stems, no thicker than wheat straws, are surmounted by a little silver-gilt spear-head, a sitting lion, the head and bust of a maiden, or an apostle as the case may be.

How many collectors of furniture have ever seen an authenticated English chair made in the thirteenth century? I shall be surprised if many visitors, both American and English, do not pause in the furniture section as I did before the oaken prior's chair lent by Little Dunmow Church, Essex. It is somewhat rude and primitive but with a fascination all its own, in its carving of Gothic arches, roundels and detached shafts supporting the elbow rests.

At the other end of the scale are beautiful but more sophisticated walnut examples including a William Kent specimen. This is one of a set made for Sir Robert Walpole, has the original green velvet upholstery and was lent by the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

The King has sent from Windsor Castle the Tudor gold-and-enamel Darnley jewel; the medieval Clare Castle gold cross and chain; from Buckingham Palace, one of a pair of satin-wood commodes made in 1781. His total exhibits number more than 70.

If one is interested in old china, here are perfect specimens of Chelsea, Bow, Wedgwood, Worcester, Longton Hall, Derby and Staffordshire. In tapestry, prizes from the looms of Mortlake and Soho are to be seen. In keys, there is a miniature forest of them—an unexpected exhibit. The Queen's three loans are keys, practical steel affairs, all three of Windsor Castle, made respectively for King Charles II, William III, and Mary II.

Already visitors from the United States and many parts of the Continent are flocking to the Academy. The exhibition which will be floodlit at night is scheduled to close on March 10, provided, as seems entirely possible, popular demand does not extend the closing-date.

Varied Americana At Auction

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

BOOK lovers for whom the existence of "Historical Americana" constitutes almost the sole excuse for collecting, had the field fairly to themselves at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, New York City, recently. The occasion was a three-session sale of Revolutionary books, broadsides, documents, autographs, maps newspapers, paintings and ship models, at which were dispersed to ready buyers the libraries of Mr. Edmund A. Funke, Dr. William Sturgis Thomas, and other properties. The sale totaled $27,098.50.

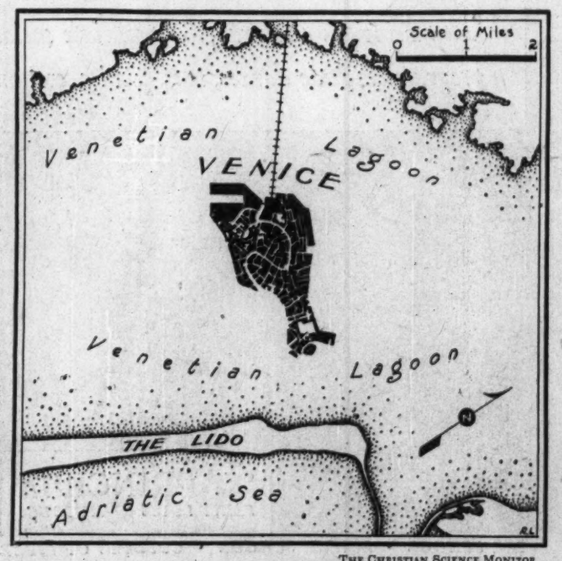
Setting aside the question of price, possibly the most engaging items offered were the original log, letter- and account-books of Capt. Nathaniel Silsbee, "the youngest merchantman captain in history." He was in command of a ship before reaching the age of 21 and his exploit in completing a voyage to the Isle of France and the East Indies, as well as the voyages which followed, must have yielded the Salem youth honors comparable to those enjoyed by Lindbergh in our own time. Some idea of the rewards which came to him afterward may be gleaned from the information that "he became the most prominent merchant of Salem, acquired a fortune and, following the War of 1812, became Senator from Massachusetts." The Silsbee material, which was bid in for $330 by the Peabody Museum of Salem, contains practically a history of American trade for the period it covers, namely, the early nineteenth century.

* * *

A close second in interest was a copy of the first issue of the first edition of the most famous of the early histories of America—Capt. John Smith's "The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles," published in London in 1624. Mr. A. J. Scheuer paid $800 for it, the same buyer paying $310 for a copy of the first English edition of "The Journal of Major George Washington, sent by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq.; His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of Virginia, to the Commandant of the French Forces in Ohio." Washington was 22 when he wrote the work, his first literary endeavor.

Of special interest to Massachusetts is the acquisition by the Harvard Law School, for a total of $4340, of a series of Massachusetts Session Laws enacted between 1674 and 1680.

Among other of the important transactions was the purchase for $260 by Mr. W. A. Gough of the original contract for the sale of four steamboats built by Robert Fulton, the deed being dated Oct. 16, 1815; Mr. Charles Sessler's purchase, for $285, of a model of the U. S. Frigate "Raleigh"; the sale of a first edition in collected form of "The Federalist," which, incidentally, has recently been revived by Columbia University as a semi-weekly publication.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Protected by long reefs about 30 miles long and 8 broad of which the Lido is one, the Venetian Lagoon is a stretch of quiet water.

Designers Enforce Furniture Patents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

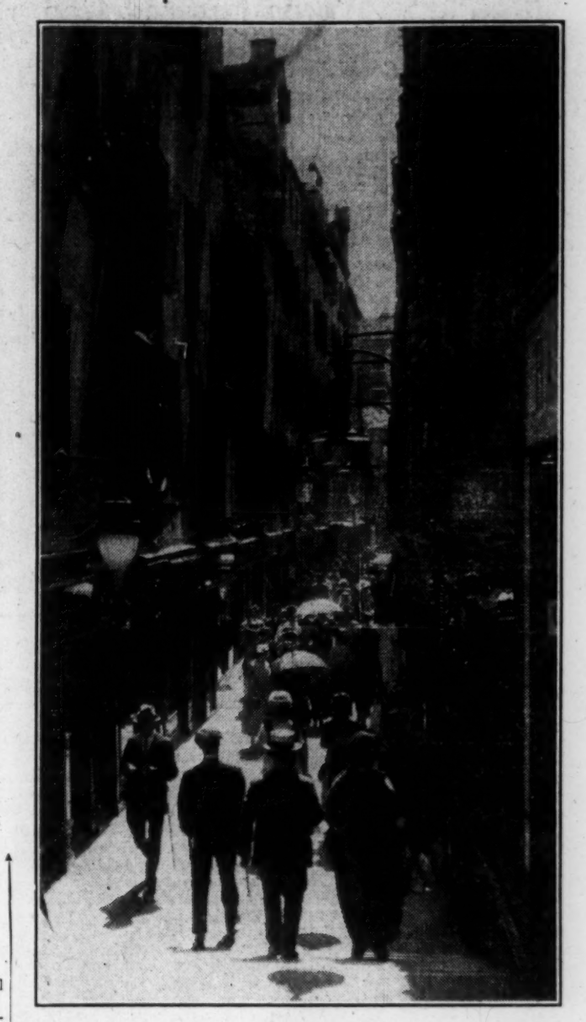
Grand Rapids

WITH unfair trade practices outlawed by the National Recovery Act, furniture manufacturers here are about to act vigorously against so-called design pirates in their industry. Armed with United States patents on their leading designs, infringements are to be contested everywhere. This aggressive policy is likely to have a far-reaching effect upon the industry and noteworthy benefits are expected to accrue to all furniture makers and their skilled craftsmen.

Protection of design patents is but one of several specific corrective objects. Organization of the Grand Rapids Furniture Makers' Guild is another. Creation of the All-American style in furniture is a third. All are a part of a definite program to protect the name and reputation of this city as the "furniture capital of America."

In the past, designs originating here have not only been copied outright, but in reproducing they have been cheapened structurally in order to reduce cost and undersell originals in the retail markets of the nation.

To outward appearances the imitations have appeared to be equal in quality to the original pieces. Unfortunately, manufacturers explain, it is possible to cheapen furniture construction and hide the structural differences from public view. Later, however, the weaker and cheaper materials show up as the furniture begins to go to pieces with use.



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Progress in Education

A Two-Legged Geography

No Text Could Be More Up-to-Date Than a 'Prince of Vagabonds'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ann Arbor, Mich.

HARRY A. FRANCK, a "prince of vagabonds," is off on a new kind of world tour, the purpose of which is to bring to American school children, teachers and schools accurate, up-to-date and informative news about foreign peoples, their modes of living, their customs and habits.

The project was started last year under the name of World Letters, Inc. It was hailed at the National Education Association convention at Chicago last summer as the only new contribution to educational work. It has for its aims a better understanding of foreign nations by Americans and the promotion of international good will. By teaching the young folks how other peoples live, what their political and economic outlooks are it is hoped to achieve these aims.

Mr. Franck, who is known as a travel author, was selected as the writer of the letters which are to carry out the aims of the organization. Mr. Franck has written 23 travel books since he graduated from the University of Michigan in 1903. He doesn't travel in first-class trains, visit the capitols, see the tourist sights and live in first-class hotels. He tramps, drives, bicycles wherever he wants to go. He is especially interested in schools and educational work. He goes right into schools and talks with the children and teachers, being an able linguist.

Two More Legs Added

Beach Conger Jr., a graduate of the University of Michigan in 1932, has been chosen from among 1000 college graduate applicants to assist Mr. Franck around the world. Mr. Conger is also an apt linguist.

In order to go wherever they want on this trip, they plan on traveling by automobile for the first part of the trip, that is, as far as Persia.

"On one leg of this route," said Mr. Conger just before sailing, "we will be doing something few others have done—in driving across the northern plains of Africa. However, we have been told that, barring any revolts, we shall be able to make it. We shall probably be forced to abandon the car in Iraq and fly into Persia since there are no roads, according to latest reports, and the trains do not run any further than about 100 miles across the borders. From Iraq we are to use trains and steamers, and do considerable walking."

The present schedule calls for 38 letters, one a week from a different country. The letters, of course, will not arrive in the United States every week, although, for the benefit of schools which are using them for regular class work, they will be mailed so as to arrive as nearly to schedule as possible.

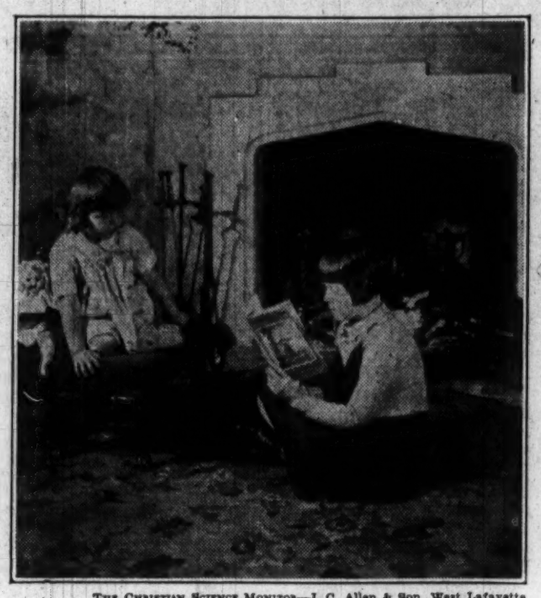
The letters will be four pages long and approximately 2000 words each. By the time the trip is over, each enroller will have a 75,000 word travel book with the newest possible information, something that a published book could not possibly present. There is to be no book edition or reprint of these letters. They will be the first and only edition.

"Every week," Mr. Conger further remarked, "we are to send a cablegram to Lowell Thomas from whatever country we happen to be visiting, giving news of some event of international importance, for him to incorporate in his broadcast. This service, however, will not in any way duplicate the information contained in the letters."

Twenty-seven Yales

The purpose of the letters is best summed up by Mr. Franck who said, "If a student wants to know what sort of universities Peru has, he naturally consults an encyclopedia, which lists 27 universities in that country. To a boy in New Haven, this means 27 Yales; to the child in Chicago, Peru has 27 Northwesterns. Whatever impression the child might get is so radically wrong that he would almost be better off had he not read the article. A Peruvian university has very little resemblance to any to be found in the United States."

World Letters has been enthusiastically indorsed by many prominent educators. A few are Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University, Nashville; John W. Oliver, professor of history, University of Pittsburgh; Donald W. Goodrich, headmaster of Calvert School, Baltimore; E. A. Rose, chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology, University of Wisconsin; Dan B. Brummit, editor, the Christian Advocate.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—J. C. Allen & Son, West Lafayette

The Story Hour of Two Little Girls

Even the small child soon learns the added joy of sharing something good with another. This is famously true with regard to a child and a new story book. How often, where there are two little girls, the parent will suddenly realize that for some minutes the house has been very quiet, except for the sweet flow of one little, serious, motherlike voice reading to two other very attentive small ears. The nice part of such an affair is that it usually takes places so naturally.

The World Adrift

VI—*Can Hitler Control German Militarism*

By Raymond Leslie Buell
Published in Collaboration With the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation

SOME observers explained this surprising pacifism of Soviet Russia and Fascist Italy on the ground that the expansionist doctrines which both originally professed had never been taken literally by responsible leaders. These leaders believed that it was only by raising the cry of world revolution in the case of Russia, and by glorifying the martial virtues in the case of Italy that the masses could be aroused to action. They believed that only by a tremendous emotional appeal could individuals be induced to abandon their quest for private profit and actually work for the national good. It was contended that the leaders of Russia and Italy were strong enough to control the mass psychology they had thus aroused and to prevent their respective countries from becoming involved in foreign adventures. Meanwhile, the growth of internal economic movements would be great enough to absorb the emotional ardor which under other conditions might demand a foreign outlet.

A Means to Arouse Nation

This general line of reasoning was used in certain quarters to justify Hitler's campaign against the Jews. It was only by such methods, sympathizers declared, that he could arouse the German people to a new sense of national consciousness. Most successful revolutions in the past, it was stated, had gone through a transitional stage marked by high emotion, but later entered a period of consolidation in which passions subsided and normal relations were again established with the world. Both Russian Communism and Italian Fascism had entered the second stage, it was declared, and if the world followed a policy of non-intervention, a Hitlerized Germany would undergo a similar development.

Other critics asserted that it was by no means certain that the emotional hatreds aroused in the initial stages of these revolutions—which reached the greatest extreme in Germany—could be controlled. Even if Mussolini and Stalin should be strong enough to do so, there was no certainty that this would prove true of Hitler. To a much greater extent than the other revolutionary movements, that of the Nazis was built up on an anti-foreign attitude.

The success of the Hitler movement depended on success in solving unemployment, but this task was considerably more difficult than in either Soviet Russia or Fascist Italy because of Germany's advanced industrialization and its dependence on international trade. Should Hitler fail to find jobs for his followers, he might be driven into a foreign war even though such a war might end in defeat. Finally, any social system brought into existence and maintained by acts of brutality and individual and group injustice carried within it the seeds of its own destruction. At least, such was the belief of those who clung to the principles of liberalism and democracy.

Austria Becomes an Issue

In the summer and fall of 1933 the German Nazis carried on ardent propaganda for the purpose of overthrowing the Dolfuss dictatorship in Austria and establishing a Nazi régime. Had they succeeded, the union of Austria and Germany would automatically have been consummated, in violation of the peace treaties. To prevent this result Italy, supported by France and England, took a series of steps to strengthen the Dollfuss Government internally and to improve the economic situation in central Europe. Russia and the Little Entente countries joined with Italy, France and England in combating the spread of Hitlerism. By the end of the year Germany found itself completely isolated, and in a new war it was bound to be defeated. From the military point of view, the situation was thus favorable to the outside world. Actually, however, a new European war, even though the allies might win, would increase extremism everywhere and bring complete chaos to Germany, if not to other countries. Europe could not be saved merely by isolating Hitler.

The hope of inducing Germany to adopt a moderate policy remained as forlorn as a similar hope in the case of Japan. Nevertheless, in the immediate future, the one course for wise statesmen in other parts of the world was to establish international economic systems under which nations could meet the requirements of their populations by the orderly processes of international trade instead of by imperialistic expansion. There was need for an enlightened policy of political appeasement, which would make possible a solution of the questions of security, disarmament and treaty revision. The settlement of these political problems depended in large part on improvement in world economic situation.

Courtesy Foregin Policy Association to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Areas of Disagreement in Europe

The Parent

Teaching the Value of Money

California

Dear Friends:

I was interested in your article on "Lessons in Buying," in the Monitor of Dec. 9, as I have had a similar experience with my own daughter, much to our mutual benefit.

As soon as my daughter was old enough to have a preference for colors, I took her with me to the stores when I was buying material for her little dresses. Whenever possible I allowed her to choose the materials and when she made an unwise choice I endeavored to show her why another piece would be better. In a surprisingly short time she learned to know the difference between a good, firm piece of cloth and a shoddy, cheap piece.

In the same way I taught her to select harmonizing colors and materials and once or twice allowed her to make a wrong choice so as to prove a point.

As she grew older I gave her many chances to choose her own clothes and unless I saw that she was making a choice that would bring disappointment, I tried not to interfere. Soon she was able to select all her own dress materials as well as the trimmings and patterns.

With this lesson mastered, we turned our attention to shoes and gradually she learned to judge between good, well-built shoes and those which, while lovely to look at, wouldn't wear well.

When she was about 12 years old I gave her $5 and for an experiment told her she was to go down town alone and see just what she could buy with that amount. When she returned I was surprised to find that she had bought with a wisdom that exceeded that of many grown women. It was a real lesson to her and besides giving her a pleasing thrill, it gave her a feeling of confidence in her judgment.

Next I tried teaching her to get the most for her money in buying for the house. The summer she was 17 I decided she was ready for another experiment so I told her that during the school vacation I intended turning the household money over to her and that not only was she to plan all the meals but was to purchase the food as well.

I anticipated having to come to her rescue financially several times before she learned how to buy, but strangely enough I didn't. Each day she carefully planned what we were to have for dinner and decided just how much she could spend for that day.

I told her that in addition to her regular allowance, she might have whatever she was able to save from the household money. At the end of the vacation period I was surprised to learn how much she had been able to save for herself, without in anyway stinting our meals.

I have been more than glad that I took the trouble to teach her the value of money and how to buy wisely, for since she has been married she has had to economize and it hasn't been nearly so hard as it would have been if she had been entirely ignorant of the purchasing power of the dollar.

(Mrs.) G. H. O.

* * *

Between 18 and 21, Living at Home

New York

Dear Friends:

I was especially interested in your suggestion of a topic for letters, the problem of the young person of today from 18 to 21 who lives at home.

The situation confronting our own and the sons and daughters of many of our friends, is that they graduated with good standing from high school and for financial reasons were unable to go immediately to college. We encouraged our son to take a post-graduate course in high school, and to choose subjects that would have a practical value if the way opened for him to go to college later. Stenography we felt would have this value not only in college but in business, or even at home. Then he chose mechanical drawing as a help in a future engineering course; French, because he wished to cover the subject more thoroughly than he had when studying it before; then economics, because he wanted to understand present-day problems. He reads the papers and listens to economic speeches on the radio. In addition, we all like to talk over what is going on and see if we can help each other understand better the complicated problems of the present day.

In order to provide himself with money for his own needs, our boy and most of his friends do several hours of work a week, odd-jobbing for people. One boy caned chairs, mowed lawns, made root beer and sold it, until he got a position in town. One drove a car for someone, tended furnace, and other things. This work seemed fairly plentiful and I have noticed that it was easier for boys to get this work than for men. Perhaps they did not desire as high pay, or they were more willing to do little things.

To keep up regular Sunday School and church attendance after 18 should be encouraged as a means of keeping up the young man's or young lady's morale, it seems to me, and if the parents go too, the young people are more likely to find it a natural thing to do. It is right that they should do their own thinking, but a family custom of church attendance is likely to be contagious and such contagion can do nothing but good. From such attendance they gain courage and hope for the week just ahead.

The knowledge that we live a day at a time, that we live now and not yesterday or tomorrow helps a great deal, if our young people are harassed by the thoughts of an uncertain future. In order to suggest such an idea to them we must endeavor to learn it ourselves. This may be even harder for the parents to learn if they feel fearful for themselves as well as for their young people, but it is worth striving for, as a point of view. (Mrs.) J L. S.

Students Plan 'Learning to Live'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Allerton, Ill.

"LEARNING TO LIVE" is the title of a new non-credit-bearing course which has been worked out by the students of the Allerton Community High School for 1934.

Classes in the course are to be taught three nights a week, and are in charge of Mr. Joseph Honen and Mr. Oney Fleener, who are of the opinion that the students themselves can glean sufficient subject material by observation, reflection and reading.

The students decided upon the course to offset, as they put it, "an overflow of gloominess that has imposed itself upon the folks of the community during the depression." Night sessions are to be held in order to give the basketball players time for their practice immediately after school.

Included among the studies will be portions from the Bible, dealing with faith, beauty, and love for mankind; and quotations from writings of famous ancient and modern men and women on the subject of health, happiness and hope.

To Learn to Fear Not

"The best writers, including authors of the books of the Bible and secular writings, entreat us to fear not—that fear, hate and weaknesses compose the negative side of life," says Mr. Honen, "No person can truly call himself educated, if he has not learned how to live; learning how to live is the sole essence of education.

"Take, for instance, the street cleaner who is an eighth grade graduate, or less. If he has learned to whistle, sing, smile and get an abundance of living out of life, he is, in the true sense, more educated than the Ph. D. who does not trust God, himself or mankind.

"We have fallen into the habit of worrying. We seem to believe that fear and complaints are in vogue and that the expression of them disclose modern, intelligent traits. Instead, however, they reveal that we are wallowing in mental mire.

"We worry about things that are to be, or might be. Usually, that worry produces 10 times more shame and actual harm than the result of the condition worried about could possibly effect. For instance, a young man transgressed the law of the county 14 months ago without knowing what he had done until arrested. The grand jury indicted him, contending that his ignorance of the law did not excuse him.

"Fool to Worry"

"Friends furnished bond and he was not committed to the jail, and 14 months elapsed from the time he was arrested to the time he was tried on the charge. In those 14 months he aged 10 years and his hair turned gray due to fear.

"Finally, he was tried and sentenced to jail for five days. He and the jailer and the jailer's wife became fast friends, and the young man said he felt more like a guest than a prisoner, and that he had been a fool to worry for 14 months about the consequences of his jeopardy."

Tuition in the "Learning to Live" school will be free, although a free-will offering will be taken weekly to defray cost of electricity, fuel, etc. The public is invited to all sessions.

The Premier at Scottish Conference

Education—'A Lady Who Has Tripped Herself Up With Her Flummery'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Elgin, Scot.

AN APPEAL to return to the simplicities and realities of life was made by Premier J. Ramsay MacDonald when he and his daughter, Ishbel, visited the Educational Institute of Scotland in annual conference at Elgin. Everybody might be benefited, in his view, if there was a thorough survey of the whole educational system and its results made known.

The organization and machinery of the schools, and a good deal of the work given to a teacher, the Premier pointed out, had been built up piecemeal and dictated by the need for dealing with special problems. In 1870 the aim was to teach children to read, write and count. A rather poverty-stricken middle-class ideal of life was before them, to get black coats on their backs and to get smooth skin on their hands. Things had changed since then and would change still more. The most important thing now was that they were beginning to put a new value upon the services that man could give to his community, and upon the way that a man could live his life. All that had a direct bearing upon education, and he sometimes felt that the educational system was like the lady who, in order to be very respectable, put on such long skirts that she tripped herself up with her flummery.

Miss MacDonald Also

Miss Ishbel MacDonald's contribution to the congress was a strong plea for nursery schools, in which she has for many years taken a lively practical interest. She countered a prevalent idea that nursery schools take responsibility away from the parents, by pointing out the valuable coöperation that comes about naturally between people running a nursery school and the parents. She also drew attention to the growth in the country of parents' associations. In Miss MacDonald's view, there will be no rapid development of nursery schools so long as there is insistence on a high percentage of trained teachers. While it is not necessary in the nursery school to have qualified teachers, they should definitely be qualified as nursery school teachers.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby appealed for a new conception of international relations, a deliberate re-orientation of men's minds, a deliberate ethical choice between world order and the abandonment of complete national sovereignty, or the anarchy of extreme nationalism. The remedy, she maintained, was fundamentally moral disarmament.

The President Speaks

In his presidential address Mr. Charles W. Thomson surveyed the working of the new educational machinery in Scotland, where education committees have superseded the old specially elected education authority. He had issued a questionnaire on the subject to representative teachers and his general conclusion was that both teachers and education have lost by the change. He particularly deplored the importance which the idea of economy has assumed, often to the detriment of the best interests of education. The cutting down of continuation work and over-centralization were examples.

The institute's consistent demand for the raising of the school age was voiced by Mr. W. Crampton Smith, Inverness, who said that they wanted the machinery of the 1918 act set in motion. They saw no reason for postponing the day on which the school age would be raised to 15, at the same time making attendance at the continuation classes compulsory upon all children up to the age of 16, and upon all unemployed young persons up to the age of 18. Scotland, he said, had every reason to be proud that there was a free passage for those who were able to take advantage of it from the infant room to the professor's chair at the university. But it must never be forgotten that they had a duty to the mass of pupils who left school at 14 or 15 to become ordinary social units, and to pass into an industrial life which was likely to become more and more difficult and precarious.

A Strong Middle Course

Our Living Language Series—50

By Isabel Davies McCloud
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ancient myths were stories that ancient people made up to explain the happenings about them, and the processes of nature. It is difficult to say just how these stories originated. Many of them were probably intended to be only allegories, like our stories of the prodigal son and others—stories designed to teach a lesson. The old story of Charybdis and Scylla is evidently meant to explain a very common human trait.

The story has it that mariners, sailing through a narrow passage, were threatened by two monsters—on the one side Charybdis, a whirlpool in the water which would suck mariners, ship and all, into its terrible maw; on the other side, Scylla, a rock personified as a ravenous female monster. If the helmsman was truly efficient, so that he was able to steer a direct course midway between the two, the passage might be negotiated safely.

We find the lesson in this old story applicable in many instances. The speaker who avoids the Charybdis of sloppy, careless speech, may, in his zeal for better expression, sail too close to Scylla, whose rock-bound sternness may wreck him on the bleak shores of a too-great preciseness and pedantry. Extremes, we have said, are not normal. The man who is best versed in the art of living is he who unerringly directs his expression toward that middle course, where there is no danger of extremes.

Watch this in your speech; watch it in all your study; try to avoid that extreme eagerness to achieve a certain end, which is apt to wreck your craft.

Here, let us say, is a student who has been told that his speech lacks force; he must make it more positive. But unless he gives the matter careful thought, and applies the utmost of his intelligence, he may find that his speech becomes too forceful; it may be so positive as to discourage free expression in others. In turn, this habit of over-assertion may lead him to close his mind to new thoughts, new ideas from his associates. We say he is become opinionated; we avoid discourse with him, sensing as we do that he is sailing too near Charybdis or Scylla, while we prefer the windswept middle course.

Let us say, however, that this student (who in his heart wishes to express himself dominantly, but not domineeringly) recognizes the trait we deplore; he tries to avoid the monstrous habit that would engulf all the charm of his conversation. Without intelligence to guide him, he would steer straight back to the monster on the opposite side of the channel.

But courtesy—that inner sense on which politeness builds its gleaming structure—the real desire to please others, comes to his aid. And intelligence, both instructive and selective, helps him chart his course. He now finds himself going straight through the channel, his earnest effort a white and flashing sail, set to catch every favoring breeze, every good thought that comes to him.

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The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

"DEC. 15. Took a ski-stroll this afternoon out past Prosper's place. The new snow on top of last week's fall has laid a fine bed for Winter. So far, by my record, only twenty-seven inches have fallen, but a good twenty of that remains.

"Dark fell before I reached Evergreen, and the homes looked very cozy in the snow quiet. I believe that snow can be even more beautiful in a frequented place than in a wild. These lines came to me; I cannot imagine why I thought of the houses as a fleet.

"Winter is all loveliness in a wood;
Spars cast blue shadows on the soundless flood,

"And white sails droop from every snow-bent tree,
Like ships becalmed by some strange wizardry.

"But in a village the white spell is made
Of subtler beauty than mere shape and shade;

"There muffled stoop, deep eaves, and lighted pane
Strike to the heart like ships come home again."

"Dec. 16. Five days, now, or six, and the sun will have turned North again. Is it not one of nature's most admirable arrangements, that with winter mostly ahead the sky is soon to brighten every day? This is the most magnificent counterpoint ever written, this grand new theme announced over Winter's deepening bass. The very thought of it always quickens something in me, from mid-October on. Eight weeks, four weeks, two weeks, and the days will start to grow longer. Nor is it treason to my love of Winter to be nursing a secret delight in Summer so. Winter is an austere lord, commanding often in a loud voice, and considering my comfort in small degree; but he does give me resolution. Summer, on the other hand, achieves by persuasion, carries a man with her, across lands of laughter and abandon.

"So evenly have the talents been divided among the seasons, that I should be willing to debate on the behalf of any one of them. Not one would I minimize by a day, nor would I desire the removal of its most objected-to feature. November likes to sit wrapped in a cloak of gray for hours at a time; but shall not be interrupted. Nor will I allow anybody to correct those noisy days of March, although personally I am averse to bluster and door-slamming. The months cannot be too characteristic to please me. And fortunately, fortunately—let me write it a thousand times—we can legislate nothing about it.

"None the less and notwithstanding all I have said, I am glad that the sun, down under, is deciding that he has gone about far enough, and is turning back. It is natural to choose the sunny side, and my pulse gives an extra beat as I think that I shall be able to say, a few short months from now:

"The hard bright days are over, over,
And now are come again
The leafy days and the tall silver
Of liberating rain.

"Long through the brooding winter,
Beneath the drifted grass
My dreams were waiting, waiting;
Now are they come to pass."

"Dec. 17. Complements are the objects of search."

"Dec. 18. Hannah can hardly open her mouth without paying tribute to some genius of observation who has packed a universal experience into a phrase. I mean she speaks in aphorisms and those sayings of the people which are now so commonplace that nobody stops to wonder at their aptness. Today she crammed two such phrases in one sentence.

"'Hannah,' I said, 'you're positively light-fingered this afternoon. It doesn't matter to you whom you rob, does it?'

"'I don't know what you're talking about, and I haven't time to listen, with the kitchen at sixes and sevens and Hiram coming to supper.'

"'There you go again. You speak, and another one is bagged before I can say Jack Robinson.'

"'What is the matter? I'm sure I've never touched a thing that hasn't belonged to me.'

"'I'm sure you haven't either, knowingly. And yet when you said that if Mrs. Scratcher moved, she would find that she'd jumped from the frying-pan into the fire, you employed a phrase, the masterpiece of some individual's reflection, without pausing to be grateful?'

"'Oh, is that all!' exclaimed Hannah, much relieved. 'Just some of your nonsense. Give you an inch, Nicholas, and you'd take an ell,' and she was off.

"'Listen, Hannah,' I called, 'just what is an ell?' But the good woman was already safe in her sanctum.

"Just the same I do wonder who was the wit that spoke that shiny old phrase about the frying-pan. And on what occasion did someone scornfully ejaculate to another: 'All your geese are swans'? Was it in some Elizabethan tavern that somebody, in Falstaffian humor, plumped his fist on the table and roared out: 'You've got the wrong pig by the tail!'? Three things are fairly certain. In every instance, there was an inciting occasion, a sharp-witted observer, and an admiring audience, if only of one, that said: 'Come, this is good! I will remember it.'

"But the audience, in time, forgot to pass on the name of the wit. Perhaps the enterprising gentlemen who compile dictionaries of quotation may have much knowledge on this topic; but the laity hasn't. I don't know, nor Hannah, nor Hiram, nor anybody else in Evergreen. One must be a Napoleon, it seems, to have one's clever remarks tagged as they drop from your mouth. If you quote: 'Full of sound and fury,' people will sit up and exclaim: 'Ah, Shakespeare!' But if you say: 'His bark is worse than his bite,' nobody sits up, nobody exclaims.

"On the other hand, it induces one to believe that the earth has been richer than we thought. Who knows, indeed, whether the finest men of antiquity have been known? Who would assert that there have been more remarkable men remembered than forgotten? Only God's register will tell. But I like to think of these nebulous old worthies, these full-natured men who knew the springs of action, and its results, and could stuff an essay of fact into a little unsigned witticism and bequeath it to the race."

"Dec. 20. Adieu, Professor Brell! Farewell, and if forever, all the better!"

When I came upon this entry, I was thunderstruck. It was so unlike Nicholas. And who was Professor Brell? And what could he have done that had made him so curtly undesirable? The next entry concerned Christmas preparations, and there was no hint of the Professor. I turned page after page and still no explanation as to how Mr. Brell had earned this questionable good-by. Evidently Nicholas did not intend to prolong an unpleasant contact by dwelling on it. But it was tantalizing of him, I must say.

"Dec. 28. David, having extricated himself from the whirl of Christmas at home, has come North to see the New Year in with me.

"'Christmas on a merry-go-round is all right for a while,' he told me, 'but I'm glad to be where you can turn off the music when you want.'"

Judging from this poem, penciled down a few days later, David was treated to some of the quiet he desired.

"Talking still, we took the trail
That wound along a wooded dale,

"A hollow flanked by row on row
Of fir trees, laden, mute with snow.

"There was no sound, and as we walked
We listened oftener than we talked,

"Till, as we stole where nothing stirred
Neither of us spoke a word.

"We did not even walk, but stood
And watched nightfall clothe the wood

"In blue and gray and cider-white.
I hoped you felt my still delight,

"And looked, and all I'd fain express
Lived in your face's tenderness."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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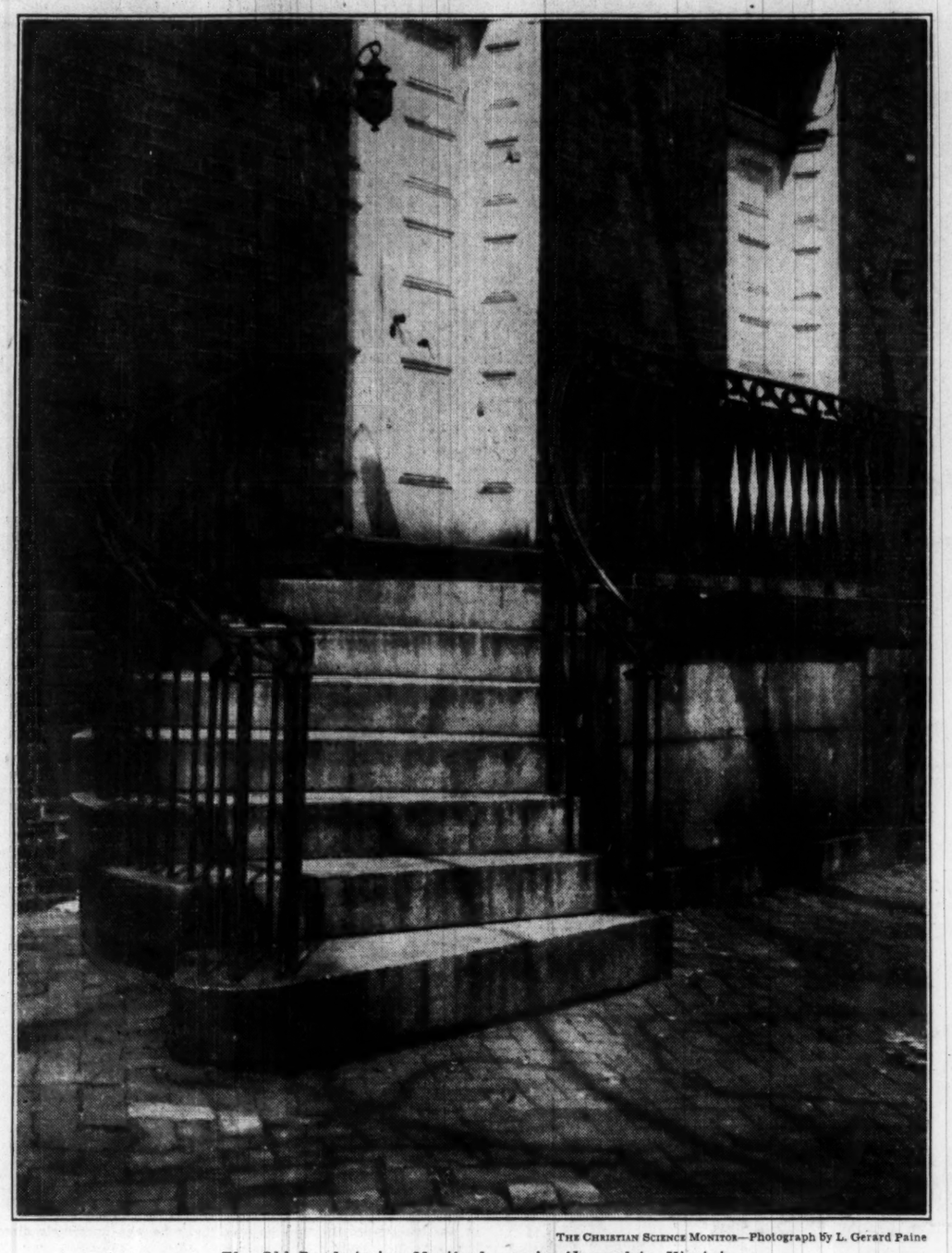

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by L. Gerard Paine

The Old Presbyterian Meetinghouse in Alexandria, Virginia

THE Colony of Virginia is usually thought of as a rural stronghold of Church of England squires and cavaliers. But there were a few scattered towns, and in the settling of these the Scotch played an important part. Not only Richmond in its early days, but Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, was strongly Scotch; and they had their own town at Dumfries, where their fine solid brick houses still stand. Somewhat later they appeared in Alexandria, best known as the county town nearest Mount Vernon and as the seat of Christ Church, where George Washington worshiped.

But Christ Church was built for the Anglicans by Colonel John Carlyle, a good Presbyterian. The Scotch in Virginia were Presbyterians, just as in Scotland. And they were substantial citizens. Colonel Carlyle's beautiful mansion is one of the landmarks of Alexandria today. It was there that General Braddock made his headquarters and there that he talked over plans for his campaign in the French and Indian Wars, with his young officers, of whom Washington was one.

Another notable Scotch resident of Alexandria was Dr. James Craik, Washington's surgeon-general and lifelong friend. He came from the county of Dumfries, in Scotland, where his father is said to have had for gardener the father of John Paul Jones.

These gentlemen were members of the Presbyterian congregation who built for themselves in 1774—just one year after the completion of Christ Church—the plain red brick meetinghouse of this photograph. It stands in Fairfax Street, not far from the Carlyle mansion. It is larger than Christ Church and in its very plainness there is distinction. Henry Irving Brock says of it in his book, "Colonial Churches in Virginia": "Here is no 'tapestry,' as Paul Wilstach puts it, of glazed headers, no taint of round-arched windows smacking of Normans and ancient popery. Here are only, on the sides, two tiers of windows severely rectangular, and in the gable two tiers of openings as severe—two of them being doors set close together in the middle of the wide façade.

"A Presbyterian church almost exactly similar may be found at Charlotte Court House in the upcountry, where the Scotch were likewise active traders, and did not so much concentrate upon towns. Indeed, here was the type and perfect pattern of the brick meetinghouse of the followers of Knox and Calvin in Virginia. So it remained until the Jeffersonian fashion of porticoes spread from the county courthouse to other considerable public buildings in each of the villages which became county seats—or grew up about county seats. In those shires where after the Revolution the Presbyterians ruled the roost the local Presbyterian church became the most considerable of such buildings. The pillared front was then assumed as symbol of dignity."

H. R. QUITZOW.

In Summer

When everything was still because
of summer,
And even time did seem to hold her
breath,
I watched the sun swung to the
height of heaven
And the pale distance at noonday.

Sweet to my heart the world of little
things,
Went on its murmurous way with
fluttering wings,
Or trod, with feet so infinitely small,
The pathway, that it made no noise
at all.

Peace, wide-awake, smiled from a
daisy's face;
A water lily, in contentment cool
Lay on the silver surface of a pool,
And living, quivering colors were the
flowers
Swimming in sunshine through the
ardent hours
Till dusk should dim and blur them
into night.

In the fullness of summer, sealed
From end to end in that awareness
of all things
Made beautiful,
From bud to blossom and sweet
scent to fruit,
Softly, with lilting movement of a
shell
Falling through sea-water, a petal
fell
To earth—and, once more, all was
still.

H. R. QUITZOW.

Une Éducation efficace

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARMI les nombreux problèmes se rattachant à la crise actuelle, il en est un qui prend cette forme: "Pourrons-nous continuer d'offrir à la jeunesse l'instruction dont elle a bénéficié jusqu'ici?" Les troubles économiques et le retranchement devenu nécessaire dans bien des domaines mettent certaines écoles dans une situation financière critique par laquelle leur travail se trouve entravé. C'est là un problème social qui réclame une vision supérieure et nous fait espérer des ajustements dans le domaine de l'éducation.

Le terme "éducation" a un sens très étendu; il se rapporte au développement mental, moral, spirituel qui s'acquiert par l'étude, l'expérience, l'observation; il indique la victoire sur les obstacles et les limitations. Sur ce sujet, Mary Baker Eddy écrit dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 252): "La vraie éducation a toujours pour but de nous faire non seulement connaître, mais vivre la vérité—de nous apprendre à aimer faire le bien, non point à travailler par le beau temps et à fuir devant la tempête, mais à travailler au milieu des nuages de l'iniquité, de l'injustice, de l'envie, de la haine; et à nous attendre à Dieu, au puissant libérateur, qui récompensera la justice et punira l'iniquité." Les systèmes actuels d'éducation ne satisfont pas les chercheurs de vérité, car le savoir qui se fonde sur une croyance à la réalité de la matière ne peut répondre aux aspirations du cœur humain qui cherche toujours un bien permanent.

A moins d'être guidée par de vrais idéals, l'existence journalière paraît plus ou moins troublée, variable, sujette à l'influence de motifs changeants. La vie quotidienne qui s'inspire d'un idéal s'adapte plus facilement à des conditions nouvelles. L'éducation forme l'entendement humain et lui apprend à agir d'une certaine manière; ceci se manifeste ensuite dans les questions et les relations personnelles, sociales, nationales ou internationales. Les expériences par lesquelles le monde passe aujourd'hui résultent de la manière de penser et d'agir qu'il avait adoptée. La façon de penser qu'on inculque actuellement à la jeunesse se manifestera dans les entreprises plus vastes de l'avenir, car les penchants individuels sont l'indice des tendances générales.

Si les hommes, les groupes, les nations, le monde, veulent avoir la paix, la sécurité, la justice et le bonheur auxquels ils aspirent, l'éducation doit s'élever vers des idéals dignes de ce nom: notre vision actuelle doit s'élargir pour embrasser les attitudes mentales qui peuvent seules assurer l'ordre dans toutes les activités sociales, commerciales et collectives. La transformation des méthodes et les espoirs nouveaux produisent à l'heure actuelle un bouleversement dont peut sortir une compréhension meilleure des buts de l'éducation; et ce résultat s'approche assurément, même s'il n'est pas encore pleinement discerné. Or la politique et l'économie soit nationales soit internationales bénéficieront de ce développement plus juste.

La Science Chrétienne présente au genre humain les idéals d'une vraie éducation basée sur l'immuable Principe divin, source de toute intelligence et de la loi qui gouverne les relations et les activités réelles. Pour qui la comprend bien, l'éducation où l'instruction est la recherche et l'application de la vérité concernant toutes choses. La Science Chrétienne révèle la vérité à l'égard de tout ce qui existe réellement; elle fait reposer l'éducation sur l'Entendement divin infini, origine de toutes les vraies idées, de tous les idéals véritables. Comprendre la nature de Dieu, de l'homme, et le rapport qui les unit, c'est voir paraître la vraie sagesse, la justice, l'harmonie, la sécurité, la paix. Si l'on comprend que l'Entendement est la seule substance, la source de tous les biens, on trouve les directions permettant d'acquérir la sagesse et la connaissance nécessitées par les conjonctures humaines. Essentiellement spirituels, ces idéals sont démontrables dans la vie journalière, ici même et dès maintenant. Ils impliquent nécessairement des vertus telles que la tempérance et la pureté; ils permettent à ceux qui les suivent de découvrir la nature et l'activité irréelles du mal; ils développent la liberté et le courage moral qui peut voir où se cache le mal et le refuser parce qu'il n'a ni valeur, ni attrait, ni puissance.

Jésus-Christ vécut et démontra les vrais idéals du bien. Certains disaient de lui: "Comment cet homme connaît-il les Écritures, lui qui n'a pas étudié?" Il connaissait la vérité au sujet de toutes choses, au sujet de Dieu et de l'homme réel créé à Sa ressemblance; aussi pouvait-il détruire la crainte, les limitations, la maladie, la mort, c'est-à-dire tout ce qui s'oppose à la paix, à la sécurité, à la justice et au bonheur. En outre, il attirait l'attention de ses disciples sur la vérité qu'il pratiquait, vérité qui donne aux hommes tout ce dont ils ont besoin, y compris l'éducation. Le Maître dit en effet: "Si vous demeurez dans ma parole, . . . vous connaîtrez la vérité et la vérité vous affranchira." La Science Chrétienne élucide la vérité de l'être révélée par Jésus-Christ; et ces enseignements éclairent la conscience humaine, la purifient, l'élargissent—la christianisent. Aux pages 141 et 142 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit au sujet de la Science Chrétienne: "Accordez-lui dans nos écoles la place qu'occupent la théologie scolastique et la physiologie, et elle extirpera la maladie et le péché en moins de temps que les anciens systèmes, inventés pour subjuguer ces maux, n'en ont mis pour s'établir et se propager." C'est là le vrai chemin qui mène à la sécurité, à la paix et à la fraternité.

Ceux qui ont prouvé dans une certaine mesure les possibilités infinies de la Science divine révélée par Jésus-Christ et par la Science Chrétienne se réjouissent de ce qu'à présent déjà, malgré la dissolution de bien des systèmes défectueux, ils ont part à la vraie éducation que prévoyait Mrs. Eddy lorsqu'elle écrivait dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 61): "L'éducation de l'avenir sera une instruction conforme à la Science spirituelle et nous protégera contre les sciences matérielles symboliques et factices."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Effectual Education

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the many problems associated with the current depression is that of satisfactorily continuing the usual educational program. With the economic system disturbed and retrenchment necessitated in many fields of endeavor, in some instances schools are facing a critical financial emergency, and their work is consequently being hampered. This is a social problem which challenges vision and quickens the hope that there may come truer adjustments in the field of education.

Education is a term of wide significance; it points to mental, moral, spiritual unfoldment through study, experience, observation, and the overcoming of obstacles and limitations. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 252) Mary Baker Eddy says of it, "The entire purpose of true education is to make one not only know the truth but live it—to make one enjoy doing right, make one not work in the sunshine and run away in the storm, but work midst clouds of wrong, injustice, envy, hate; and wait on God, the strong deliverer, who will reward righteousness and punish iniquity." The present systems of education do not satisfy the seeker for the truth because it is impossible for knowledge which is based on belief in the actuality of matter to meet the native yearning of the human heart for permanent good.

If not guided by true ideals, the daily life about us is more or less restless, shifting, influenced by changing motives. Guided by ideals, daily living is more easily adjusted to changing conditions. What the human mind is educated to be and do is made manifest in personal, community, national, and international affairs and relationships. Today the world is experiencing the results of what it had educated itself to think and do. What the children and youth of today are being educated to think will be made manifest in the tomorrow of their wider activities, for in the individual the general is disclosed.

If the individual, the community, the nation, the world, would realize the longed-for peace, security, justice, happiness, then education must be uplifted toward the fulfilling of right ideals. The vision of today must broaden to include the mental attitudes which alone are a guaranty of ordered living in social, business, and all relational activities. Out of the present welter of changing systems and renewed hopes there can come, and surely is coming, even if not yet fully discerned, a better understanding of the purpose of education. And through a truer unfoldment economics and political movement, national and international, will be benefited.

Christian Science is offering to all mankind the ideals of true education, based on unchanging divine Principle, the source of all intelligence and of the law governing all real relationships and activities. Rightly conceived, education is the search for and the application of the truth about all things. Christian Science is the revelation of the truth about all that really exists, and education therein is based on infinite divine Mind, the origin of all true ideas and ideals. The understanding of the nature and relationship of God and man unfolds true wisdom, justice, harmony, security, peace. Mind, understood as the only substance, as the source of all supply, imparts the guidance whereby are opened to each one the ways and means of gaining whatever wisdom and knowledge is needed in human experience. These ideals are essentially spiritual, and are demonstrable in the here and now of daily living. They necessarily include the virtues of temperance and purity, and through following them the unreal nature and activities of evil are uncovered and the moral strength and freedom unfolded to detect and refuse the evil as worthless, unattractive, powerless.

The true ideals of good were lived and demonstrated by Christ Jesus. Of him it was asked, "How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?" He knew the truth about all things, about God and the real man in His likeness; and he was able to destroy the enemies to peace, security, justice, happiness, by destroying fear, limitation, sickness, death. And he pointed to the truth which he practiced, the truth which covers all human needs, including that of education. He said, "If ye continue in my word . . . ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Christian Science elucidates the truth of being which Christ Jesus revealed, and through its teaching the human consciousness is being enlightened, purified, broadened—Christianized. Mrs. Eddy says of this teaching (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 141, 142), "Give to it the place in our institutions of learning now occupied by scholastic theology and physiology, and it will eradicate sickness and sin in less time than the old systems, devised for subduing them, have required for self-establishment and propagation." This is indeed the way which leads to peace, security, brotherhood.

Those who have measurably proved the infinite possibilities of the divine Science revealed by Christ Jesus and Christian Science are rejoicing that even now, above the present dissolution of systems found wanting, they are partaking of the true education as forecast by Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 61): "The education of the future will be instruction, in spiritual Science, against the material symbolic counterfeit sciences."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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Testimony meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Horse Guards Pass

It has been raining and the sky is a dull leaden gray. Hyde Park, in her winter trappings, looks desolate and dreary.

Through the misty silence a light, quick sound gradually becomes distinct. The Horse Guards, stepping daintily, emerge from the gloom.

No stagecraft, no mere human genius could devise a setting so entirely in harmony with these plumed horsemen wrapt in their scarlet cloaks.

The slight haze, lying between the riders' path and the trees that border it, seems like a gossamer curtain that softens the silhouettes of the horsemen, and veils the black nakedness of the tree trunks.

As with an undulating motion the riders break through the shrouded stillness, the flash of scarlet and the glint of gold loses its brilliance; and the depth of color, mingling with the Stygian background, gives the impression that a vow of momentous import has been pledged.

The riders as Knights-errant, on somber quest, are proceeding to a ritual at the behest of their king.

The slightly swaying scarlet plumes, the joggling reins, the measured swing of the horses' hoofs, are the only indications that the cavalcade is not a bas-relief of the riders, turned to stone, as they followed their sable quest. G. R.

Chintz

With softly fragrant air
Small prints
Of flowered chintz
Delight my city room. The great
winged chair
They turn into a garden seat
Amidst the cinnamon of sweet
Old-fashioned pinks and ferns that
press
The evening loveliness.

In simple slow array
The prints
Of flowered chintz
At windows fill the aftermath of day
With quiet grace. Their charm defeats
The stricture of the angled streets,
Their welcome closes out the long
Dull light of stone with song.

HELENE SEAMAN.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Aircraft Issues Only Feature Of Today's Market

Leaders Mull About in Uncertain Fashion—Close Irregular

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Activity of aircraft issues was the only feature of today's rather dull stock market proceedings.

The so-called leaders mulled about indecisively. There was some further profit-taking apparent but, on the whole, this was absorbed without any great difficulty. The close was slightly irregular.

The flying field drew the largest number of speculative adherents. The interest here was attributed partly to the expectations of large army and navy orders.

Grain, cotton and other commodities were fairly firm, but trading in the staples was quiet.

The dollar reacted in foreign exchange dealings as the gold-buying activities of the Federal Reserve attracted attention both at home and abroad.

Shares of Wright Aeronautical, yesterday's star odd-lot performer, jumped 28 points and then dropped the major portion of the gain. The issue is closely held but, aside from this and renewed hopefulness for the aircraft industry, traders could give no specific reason for its activity. Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Curtis-Wright and several others of this group advanced fractionally to a point or more.

Some Moderate Gains

Owens-Illinois got up 2, and American Smelting was a bit higher. American Telephone was unchanged, and U. S. Steel, American Can, du Pont, Santa Fe, Allied Chemical, Case and Union Pacific yielded some ground. The utilities did virtually nothing, and the metals and most of the rails were hesitant.

Stocks of the communications companies were not particularly stirred by publication of the report to the President on regulation of the various systems. Most of the features of the report, it was said, had already been generally known and discontinued.

Recommendations that private ownership of the companies be continued under some form of Government regulation and that some further extension of permission to merge be granted, it was pointed out, still have to receive the approval of Congress.

The recent sidewise movement of equities was viewed by some market commentators as entirely logical considering the substantial advance of the average. Much irregularity, especially in those issues which have been widely exploited, was anticipated. Few observers, however, expected any major reaction at this time. The public, thus far, has not shown any great urge to get back into speculation, but commission firms are hoping for a reversal of this cautious psychology in the near future.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market displayed a steady tone in quiet trading today. Some issues which weakened near the close yesterday encountered enough support to put them in the plus column today.

U. S. Government issues and high-grade corporate ratings ewre firm. The federals remained within the close range refined during the week under a small volume of trading. Declines of 2-32s of a point to gains of 1-32 measured the price swing in the Treasury group. Liberty Loans were 1-32 to 4-32s lower.

Rails acted as well as any other group in the secondary department. Gains running to a maximum of around a point occurred in Allegheny Corporation 5s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and others.

Some of the New York Central issues covered considerable ground on the up side on buying attributed to the clearing outlook for adjustment of the road's large maturities this year.

Utilities moved both ways with improvement fairly general in the power and light classifications. International Telephone loans were inclined to heaviness. Other communications issues remained steady. Publican of the federal inter-departmental survey and recommendations on the communications structure was not viewed as a factor in the day's fluctuations.

German issues and some others which were hard pressed yesterday made a better showing, and thus helped the general tone of the foreign list. Japan 6½s slipped off 1 point and Poland 7s gained as much.

Phone Rate Cut Ordered By Georgia Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Georgia Public Service Commission has ordered rate reductions of 15 to 25 per cent by four independent telephone companies serving different communities in Georgia, effective Feb. 1.

The companies are the Consolidated, the Douglas, the Chatsworth and the Dalton Telephone Company. The commission pointed out that the management, ownership and control of the companies were in the hands of Mr. J. L. Kirk, Mrs. Kirk and their son and daughter, whose annual salaries of $17,640 were considered excessive under existing conditions.

Taxpayers in Atlanta Get $1,200,000 Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Fulton County taxpayers are enjoying an annual tax relief of $1,200,000, Mr. George F. Longino, chairman of the board of county commissioners, stated in a review of the board's accomplishments during 1933.

Fulton County today is operating on $1,951,503.51 less than it did in 1928, Mr. Longino said.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 27	Last Jan. 25
92½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	40	91	91	91	91½
10¼	6⅝		Adams Express	2800	10	9¾	10	9½
19⅝	16	1	Adams Millis	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
9⅞	7¾		Addressograph	300	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9
8⅝	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	8¾	7¾	8⅛	8⅛
106¾	95½	3†	Air Reduction	100	101	101	101	102½
23¾	20¾		Airway Elec App	200	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
4⅞	3⅛	.50	Alaska-Juneau	4100	22	21⅜	22	21⅝
11	5⅞		Alleghany Corp	1000	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4⅝
10	8¼		Allegh pf ww xxx	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
156¼	144	6	Alleghany uf xw	100	9	9	9	9
126	122½	7	Allied Chem	1000	154½	153¾	153¾	154½
21¾	16½		Allied Chem pf	100	122½	122½	122½	124½
17	12¾		Allis Chalmers	2900	21⅞	20¾	20¾	20¾
49	41½	2	Alpha Port Cem		16	16	16	16¼
36	34⅞		Amerada	600	49	46⅞	47¾	47
18	14½		Am Ag Ch Del	700	33¾	32½	33⅛	33⅞
10⅜	7½		Am Bank Note	200	18½	18	18	18½
61	58⅛		Am Beet Sugar	200	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
35½	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	10	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	59¼
100	98	7	Am Brake S&F pf	300	35	34⅝	35	34½
103½	94⅜	4	Am-Can	20	100	100	100	
29½	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	4400	100¾	99½	99⅝	101
12	6½		Am Chain	600	27⅝	27¼	27¼	27¾
47¾	46¼	2†	Am Chicle	100	11	11	11	11
62⅜	51¼		Am Com Alcohol	100	43¾	43¾	43⅝	48¾
4	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	4900	60⅛	59⅛	59¼	60⅛
11⅛	7⅜		Am & For Pow	800				
24⅛	17		Am & For Pow pf	2500	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
20¼	12		Am & For Pow 6	200	22½	22	22½	23
14⅜	9¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	20	19½	20	20
20⅜	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	14¼	14	14¼	14
9⅜	6⅛		Am Ice	500	20	19⅜	20	20½
9⅛	6½		Am International	700	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9
1⅜	¾		Am La France	900	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
6¼	4		Am La Fr pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	13⅜
34½	26¼		Am Locomotive	20	41¼	41¼	41¼	41
63½	50		Am Loco pf	200	32⅜	32	32⅛	32½
7½	3⅛		Am Mach & Met	300	61¾	60¼	60¼	61¾
67⅜	41½		Am Mach & M ct	900	7	7	7	7
21⅜	18		Am Metal	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½
29	21	1½	Am News	100	20	20	20	20
9¼	5⅜		Am Power & Lt	20	26½	26½	26½	
23⅜	13½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8¼
21¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&Y 5% pf	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23⅜
17	13⅞		Am Radiator	400	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	20
23¼	17½		Am Rolling Mill	4900	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	16¼
42⅜	36	3	Am Safety Razor	2500	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	22
5⅛	3¼		Am Seating	500	42¾	42	42½	42⅜
2¼	1⅞		Am Ship & Com	400	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5¼
28⅝	13¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
46⅝	41¾		Am Smelt & Ref	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅜
25⅞	19¼		Am Steel Fdries	3100	44	43¼	44	44
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	1100	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝
41	37	2½†	Am Stores	50	80	79	80	
56½	46		Am Sugar Ref	100	39¾	39⅛	39⅞	39⅞
119¾	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	400	54⅞	54½	54⅞	55
20	13¼		Am Type F pf	1900	118½	117½	117⅝	119½
24	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	20	15¼	15	15	15½
14	11⅜		Am Woolen	1800	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝
73½	61⅜		Am Woolen pf	500	13	12⅞	13	13
3¼	1¼		Am Woolen pf	700	72¼	72	72	73
3¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap ct	700	72¼	72	72	73
16¾	13½	1½	Am Writ Pap pf	1500	3	3	3	3¼
28	27½	1	Anaconda Cop	600	13	13	13⅜	13⅛
87	76¼	7	Archer Daniels	100	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
6¼	4¼		Armour Del pf	100	84	84	84	
3½	2¼		Armour Ill A	3400	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
63⅜	55		Armour Ill B	1600	3	3	3	
7½	4⅛		Armour Ill pf	1800	59½	58⅝	59½	59½
7	5		Artloom Corp	100	7	7	7	7
15⅝	11⅛		Art Metal Const	20	6	6	6	7
62	50		Asso Dry Goods	1200	15½	15½	15½	15½
55	50		Asso Drg G 1pf	100	62	62	62	62
71	54		Asso Dry G 2pf	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	
51	39		Atchison T&SF	2300	68½	67¼	67½	68½
33⅜	28½	1	Atl Coast Line	600	48½	47½	48¼	48
43¼	35¼		Atl Refining	2700	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	32¾
56	47¾	2§	Atlas Powder	200	42	41½	41½	42
10⅛	7½		Auburn Auto	600	52	51	52	51¾
			Aviation Corp Del	5100	10¼	9½	10	9¾

—B—

14¼	4		Baldwin Loco	3100	13½	13¼	13⅜	13½
45¾	39½	2	Bangor & Aroos	1500	45⅜	44⅜	45⅜	45
29⅜	22¼		Balt & Ohio	2900	28¼	27⅝	28	28
14½	10⅜		Barnsdall A	1800	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
62½	61¾		Beatrice Cream	400	14	13¾	14	14
10⅝	8¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	60½	60½	60½	60½
14⅛	13⅝		Belding Hem	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
21⅜	16½	1½	Beneficial Ind Co	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
31½	26½		Bendix Aviation	9500	21⅝	20⅝	21⅜	20¾
46½	34¾		Best & Co	100	31½	31½	31½	32¼
69	65¼		Bethlehem Steel	3800	45⅜	44½	44⅝	44⅝
35	27		Bigelow Sanford	400	78½	78½	78½	79
14¾	10⅜		Blaw Knox	200	33½	33	33⅓	33½
68¾	55		Bohn Alum & Br	600	14	14	14	14
25	19⅞	1.60	Borden	500	66⅞	66	66⅝	67¼
27	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	1400	24⅜	23½	23⅝	23½
16⅜	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	3600	26¼	26	26¼	26¼
34¼	31½		Brooklyn Man T	14600	16⅜	15¾	16¼	16
8½	6⅝		Bucyrus Erie	200	33¼	32½	32½	33½
7⅜	5¾		Budd Mfg	100	8	8	8	8⅛
12½	7¾		Budd Wheel	1000	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6⅞
18¼	15	.40	Bullard	4200	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3⅞	2⅛		Burroughs Add	300	11½	11½	11½	11¾
30⅞	21⅞		Buttrick	4000	18	17¾	17⅞	18
			Byers	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
				500	28¾	28¾	28¾	29½

—C—

26⅜	18⅜		Calif Packing	300	25½	25¼	25½	26
11½	9½		Campbell Wy&C	500	11½	11¼	11¼	11
5¾	4		Calumet & Hecla	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
27½	24¼	1	Canada Dry	10	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	26½
16⅛	12¾		Canadian Pacific	1200	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
8¼	2⅜		Cannon Mills	200	30½	30¼	30½	30⅜
80⅝	65⅛		Capital Admin	100	8	8	8	8
9⅜	2⅜		Case Thresh	4400	78¾	78	77⅞	77⅞
42½	33⅞		Caterpillar Trac	400	28½	28⅛	28¼	28⅜
2¾	2		Celanese Corp	2800	40⅞	40¼	40¼	40⅞
36⅞	32⅝		Century Ribbon	200	9½	9½	9½	
5⅝	3¼		Cerro de Pasco	2300	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	34¼
11	11		Certain-Teed	400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
42¼	34	2½	Checker Cab Mfg	100	11	11	11	
44⅞	39½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	100	40	40	40	40¾
5⅜	2⅞		Chi & Gt West	3100	44⅛	43⅜	43¾	44⅛
7	4¼		Chi & Gt W pf	100	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
10⅜	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P	200	10	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
1⅜	⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	300	6½	6½	6½	6½
6¼	4		Chi & N'western	1200	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
34½	26¼		Chi & N'west pf	1700	10⅝	10⅜	10½	10½
11	11		Chi Pneu Tool	700	19½	19⅛	19½	19⅝
42¼	34	2½	Chi Pneu T pf	500	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8¾
44⅞	39½	2.80	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	20⅝	20⅛	20⅞	20
5⅜	2⅞		Chi Rock I&P 6%	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10½	6¼		Chi RI&P 7%	100	6½	6	6⅛	6
7	4¾	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	300	7½	7½	7½	7¾
10⅜	6⅞	2	Chrysler	300	23⅜	23	23⅛	23
11⅝	6⅜		City Ice & Fuel	23500	55	54¼	54¼	54⅝
22⅞	17¼	2	City Ice & P pf	200	23	22½	23	22½
72	67	6½	City Stores	40	72¼	72¼	72¼	72
12⅜	8¾	.25e	Clark Equipment	200	13⅜	13¼	13¼	12¾
34½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾
14⅜	9⅜		Colgate-Palm-P	3200	32	32	32	
24⅝	18		Collins & Aikman	1300	14¼	14	14	14
7⅞	3⅝		Colo Fuel & Ir	400	23½	23	23½	23⅝
38	27		Colo & Southern	400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
28½	20		Colo & So 1pf	50	36⅞	36	36⅞	36
15¼	11⅛	.50a	Columbia Gas	2300	14½	14⅛	14¼	14¼
72	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	70	68	68	
27¼	23		Columbia Pic vtc	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
66¾	58	2	Columbian Carb	300	64½	64	64	64½
25½	23½	1¾	Comm Credit	2300	24⅝	23⅝	24	23⅞
46⅞	38⅝	2	Comm Cr 7% pf	300	24½	24½	24½	24¾
36⅛	30¼	60	Comm Inv Tr	3900	46⅞	45½	46⅜	45½
3½	1¾		Comm Solvents	14300	35	34¼	34¾	34½
41	21½	6	Comwith & So	5600	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
10½	7¾		Comwith & S 6pf	300	36	36	36	36
28⅞	23	1	Conde Nast Pub	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4⅝	2¼		Congoleum Nairn	1400	28⅛	27	27¼	27¾
14½	10¼		Consol Film Ind	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
44⅞	35⅝	3	Consol Film I pf	500	14	13¾	14	14
90	82	5	Consol Gas	2800	42¼	42	42¼	42¾
12¼	9¾		Consol Gas pf	200	89½	89½	89½	89
5¼	2⅛		Consol Oil	5600	11¾	11½	11⅝	11¾
17⅞	7		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
7	1		Consol Textile	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
62	46¼	4	Cont Baking A	700	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
81	75¼	2½	Cont Baking pf	600	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
10	7¼		Cont Can	100	62	62	62	61½
32¾	23⅜	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	800	79½	78½	79½	79¼
2	1⅛		Cont Insurance	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
19½	16½		Cont Motors	700	31½	30¼	30¼	31
84½	72¼	3	Cont Oil	3500	2	1⅞	2	2
6⅜	3¾		Corn Products	4200	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	19
33	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	400	6	5⅞	6	
14⅜	8		Crosley Radio	5600	33	32¾	33	32⅝
35½	29¼		Crown Cork & S	1200	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
27⅞	21⅜		Crucible Steel	400	24	23½	24	24
2¾	1		Cuba Co	400	26½	25¾	26½	26⅛
8½	3½		Cuban Am Sug	500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
45½	29⅝		Cuban Am S pf	700	7¾	7	7¼	7¼
41¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	39	39	39	39
60	43½	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	100	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
4¼	2⅛		Curtiss-Wright	100	59	59	59	59¼
10½	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	49600	4¼	3⅞	4¼	3⅞
16¼	11		Cutler Hammer	28500	10½	9¼	9½	9¼
				100	15½	15½	15½	9¼

—D—

7	6		Davega St					
14	11¼	.80	Deere & Co pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
32½	26½		Deere & Co	200	14	14	14	14⅛
76⅛	53	6	Del & Hudson	1700	31⅝	30⅝	31	31⅝
28½	22½		Del Lack & W	700	68½	68	68	69⅜
8⅝	5¾		Denver R G pf	8100	28	27½	27¾	27⅝
39¾	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	400	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
28½	25⅝	1	Diamond Match	900	39¾	39	39¼	39
36⅛	32	1.25†	Dome Mines	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅝
22¼	14½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	1800	32½	32½	32½	32⅝
22¾	14½	.75	Douglas A	100	19½	19½	19½	19⅜
101⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	5800	99½	98¾	98¾	99
92¼	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	4500	99½	98¾	98¾	99
				110	92¼	92	92	92¼

—E—

88¾	79	3	Eastern Roll Mill	300	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7¾
17¾	13¼	.35e	Eastman Kodak	1400	87¾	87	87¾	88½
2½	1¼		Eaton Mfg	4300	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17¼
34½	25¼		Ettingon Schild	900	2½	2	2	2
91½	80		Ettingon S pf	100	34¼	34½	34¾	34½
28⅞	18½		Ettingon S H	200	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
90¾	80	7	Elec Auto-Lite	9300	27½	26¾	27½	27⅝
7	3⅜		Elec Auto-L pf	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
5½	4¼		Elec Boat	1800	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
7¾	4½		Elec & Mus Ind	600	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
16½	8¾		Elec Pow & Lt	1300	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
11	8		Elec Pow & L pf	200	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
1⅜	⅞		El Paso Nat Gas	300	12⅞	12⅝	13⅜	15
53½	51⅜	3	Elk Horn Coal	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	13½
122	120	7	Endicott Johnson	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	
21¼	14½		Endicott John pf	100	120	120	120	
12⅜	9		Engineers PS pf	300	19	18⅜	18⅜	
10⅝	9	1	Engineers PS ww	100	18½	18½	18⅜	
22½	13⅞		Equitable O Big	500	9¾	9	9	
16½	12		Erie RR	600	20¾	20¼	20¼	21
12	7⅛		Erie RR 2pf	600	12½	12¼	12¼	
12½	9		Ethreka Vacuum	500	11¾	11	11	11½
			Evans Products	1100	12½	12¼	12½	12¾

—F—

9¾	7		Fairbanks Morse	400	9½	8⅞	9½	9½
45	30		Fairbanks M pf	110	45	44	45	42½
8¼	6⅝		Fed Motor Ty	400	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅞
3¼	2		Fed Screw W	300	3	3	3	3¼
2⅞	1¾		Fed Water Serv	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
59⅜	54¼	2½	Firestone T & R	2500	22⅞	22⅝	22½	22⅞
23½	15		First Nat Stores	1100	58¼	58	58¼	58½
14¾	9¾		Florsheim Shoe A	200	22¼	22¼	22¼	23
2⅝	1⅛		Follansbee B	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	
18½	12		Food Mach	400	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	14⅜
15⅞	12¼		Foster-Wheeler	300	17¾	17	17	17¾
46¾	34⅜	2	Freeport Texas	400	45½	45	45	

—G—

10¼	7⅜		Gen Am Inv	1400	10⅛	10	10	10
39⅛	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	500	39	38½	39	39
			Gen Asphalt	200	19	18⅝	18¾	18¾
			Gen Baking	200	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝
			Gen Bronze	400	7	6⅞	7	7
			Gen Cable	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
			Gen Cable pf	100	22	22	22	21½
			Gen Electric	9230	22⅝	22	22⅛	22⅛
			Gen Elec Sp	1000	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
			Gen Foods	2000	36½	35¾	36⅛	36½
			Gen Gas & E A	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
			Gen Ital Edison	100	51⅝	51⅜	51¾	52
			Gen Motors	26300	39½	38¾	39⅛	39⅝
			Gen Mot 5% pf	300	92	92	92	93¼
			Gen Out Ad	200	4	4	4	
			Gen PubService	300	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
			Gen Ry Signal	100	40½	40½	40½	41½
			Gen Realty	500	3	2⅞	3	3
			Gen Refract et	200	14	14	14	13⅞
			Gillette Saf Ras	2200	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
			Gillette S R pf	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	52
			Gimbel Bros	600	9¾	9½	9⅝	9¾
			Gimbel Bros pf	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22½
			Glidden	1300	18	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
			Gobel (Adolf)	3400	7⅞	7	7¼	7⅜
			Gold Dust	2200	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19½
			Goodrich	6400	16½	15¾	16⅛	16
			Goodrich pf	100	48½	48½	48½	
			Goodyear	3300	39⅜	38⅝	38⅞	39¼
			Gotham Silk Hos	1600	31⅛	30⅜	31⅛	31⅜
			Graham Paige	4300	10½	10	10	10⅜
			Granby	100	4⅛	4	4	4
			Grand Union	200	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜
			Grant (WT)	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
			Great Nor pf	400	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
			Great Nor Ore	3500	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26½
			Great West Sug	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
			Guantanamo Sug	1600	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	31⅜
			Gulf Sta Ut 1pf	400	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
				20	68½	68½	68½	69

—H—

7¼	5		Hahn Dept Sto					
6¾	3½		Hall Printing	1700	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
23⅝	14½		Harbison Walker	2100	16¾	16½	16⅝	16⅝
4¾	2⅞		Hat Corp of Am	500	19⅛	18	19	19
9¾	7¾	3†	Hazel Atlas	20	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
96½	72		Hayes Body	500	96¾	95	95	96
64⅜	59	1½	Hercules Powder	200	73½	73	73	73½
8⅞	5¾		Holland Furnace	400	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
12½	8	12½b	Hollander	700	7⅞	7	7	7
338	310	12†	Homestake Min	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
18¾	11		Houdaille Her A	100	320	320	320	320½
6⅞	3¼		Houdaille Her B	400	18¾	18	18¾	18
29	21		Houston Oil	1200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
33⅝	31½		Houston Oil new	200	27⅞	26¼

Financial: News and Comment

Eastern Bankers Against Federal Insurance Plan

Savings Banks Don't Need It, Is Argument—Say Theory Is Unsound

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Participation by savings banks in the temporary fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the advisability of participating in the permanent fund, which goes into effect July 1, was discussed yesterday at the Annual Eastern Savings conference of the American Bankers Association.

O. Howard Wolfe, cashier of the Philadelphia National Bank, expressed opposition to the federal plan and to any other attempts at organization to insure bank deposits.

C. M. Spencer, of Boston, president of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts and of the Home Savings Bank in Boston, explained why Massachusetts savings banks are not participating in the fund and outlined a plan they have drawn up to insure their deposits.

Operation of the New Hampshire plan, adopted by savings banks of that state in lieu of participation in the federal corporation, was explained by Thomas P. Cheney, vice-president of the Laconia, N. H., Savings Bank.

Mr. Cheney said the New Hampshire plan was adopted "because we did not believe that the best interests of our depositors would be served through the federal corporation in its present form."

Mr. Wolfe, in opposing deposit insurance, declared savings banks have suffered almost no losses to their depositors over a long period, and that it would be unfair to expect them to share the federal insurance assessment.

The federal plan, he said, "is based on no single sound principle of insurance, either in theory or in practice."

Mr. William P. Chapman Jr. of New York urged banks to join the temporary fund, declaring that the charges against savings banks would be less than those against commercial banks.

Mr. Spencer said Massachusetts savings banks object only to the permanent plan.

"Already, it appears that the federal corporation will exercise its powers to establish uniform operation methods for all types of bankers," he said, "and such action does not give due consideration to the depositor of the mutual savings bank, who is entitled to the profits of the bank and whose return should not be limited to that which a commercial bank may pay on time or savings accounts."

German Demand For Iron and Steel Growing Stronger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The demand for iron and steel products in Germany has recently shown definite improvement, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Cologne.

Consumption of pig iron has increased substantially during the last few months as a result of increased demand by iron foundries and for producers' own requirements. Production is estimated to have increased by 65 per cent during the period January to October, 1933, as compared with the corresponding period of 1932.

Business in rails and ties is rather steady due to the continued consumption by the Federal Railways of about 40,000 metric tons a month. Production of shapes has increased recently, since manufacturers and dealers have found it necessary to replenish their stocks. Manufacturers of rod iron report a satisfactory volume of orders, and it is stated that the rolling mills have sufficient employment for the time being.

Conditions in the plate and sheet manufacturing industries are generally good. The demand for automobile sheets declined recently, but orders are reported to be coming in satisfactorily for near future production. The demand of the electrical, radio and related industries has been considerable.

Sharp Decline in Cold Storage Apple Holdings

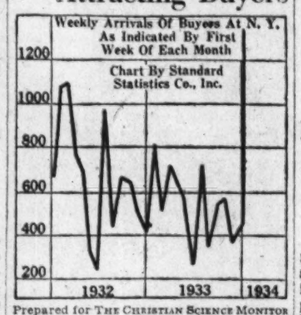
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Jan. 27—Cold storage holdings of boxed apples at the beginning of this year in the United States were 1,000,000 boxes fewer than a year ago, and nearly 4,000,000 below the five-year national average, according to a report from the United States Department of Agriculture.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 1

DOTEN DUNTON DESK CO.
COMMERCIAL FURNITURE
W. B. BADGER & CO.
New and Used Commercial Furniture
39 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

Retail Sales Volume Attracting Buyers



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONTINUED activity in retail sales volumes, with expectations for further near term expansion in both volumes and prices, has attracted large numbers of buyers to New York.

The accompanying chart shows the number of buyers arriving in New York in the first week of each month, and is taken from figures compiled by the New York Times.

The total of 1346 arriving last week is the highest for this season of the year since 1930. Similar buying interest is being shown in Chicago and other wholesale centers.

Wholesale Prices Advance Further In Week of Jan. 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—For the week ended Jan. 20, wholesale commodity prices again rose to a level equal to 72.3 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 71.7 per cent for the week ended Jan. 13, according to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

Eight of the 10 major groups of commodities covered showed an increase. The index of the general level for the past week was 2½ per cent above the recent low which was reached during the week of Dec. 23, when the index number registered 70.4.

Present prices are 18 per cent over the corresponding week of a year ago when the general index stood at 61.2. As compared with the low point for the year 1933, the week ended March 4 when the index was 59.6, the current index is up by 21½ per cent. The present level of prices now stands 24 per cent under the general average for the month of June 1929, when the index number registered 95.2.

Of the 10 major groups of commodities carried in the bureau's index the chemicals and drugs group and the miscellaneous commodity group showed the largest advances. Both groups rose by 2 per cent.

	March 1933	Nov. 18 1933	Jan. 13 1934	Jan. 20 1934
All Commodities	59.6	71.7	71.7	72.3
Farm products	40.6	58.7	58.6	59.0
Foods	53.4	65.4	64.2	64.6
Hides & leath prod	67.6	88.5	90.2	90.3
Textile products	50.6	75.8	76.1	76.4
Building materials	70.1	84.7	85.6	86.5
Chemicals & drugs	71.3	73.5	73.5	75.0
Housefurnish'g gds	72.7	82.1	81.7	81.7
Miscellaneous	59.6	85.4	86.2	87.5
Fuel and light mat	64.4	74.5	74.4	74.2
Metals & met prod	73.4	83.5	83.7	85.1
All com'd othr than farm prods & fds	68.2	77.5	77.9	78.6

Help for Alaskan Gold Mining Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Alaska, in view of its present gold output, increasing mining activities, and undeveloped mineral resources, seeks aid from the Federal Government's plan to assist the mining industry throughout the United States.

Maintaining that it is the best way to encourage gold and other mining activities in Alaska, the Alaska Chamber of Commerce asks that the Federal Government establish and maintain a permanent center of information with a mining engineer in charge.

Brazilian Government To Help Fix Utility Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO—Having canceled all stipulations of payments in currencies other than paper milreis, the Government has decreed that the charges for public utility services must be agreed with the Ministry of Public Works. In the absence of agreement the rates are to be fixed by arbitration, and all charges must be revised periodically according to the nature of the services.

The charges for gas and electric light in Rio de Janeiro have been fixed provisionally at the average amount collected per unit since 1909, when the contract was signed with the supply company. The decree stipulates that these, and the rates for all public services, must be based on costs of production, "a reasonable amount of profit being allowed, in accordance with the new spirit which must govern concessions of industrial services of the State."

Aluminum Co. of America Is Being Reinvestigated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America, described by Attorney-General Cummings as a "100 per cent monopoly" in the production of aluminum, is being reinvestigated by the Department of Justice.

The Attorney-General told reporters tonight that the company, dominated by the Mellon family, was interested in the fabrication angle of the business through subsidiaries and that he had ordered a detailed account of its activities along that line.

"The investigation started before I became Attorney-General," he said. "A report has been turned in but I have ordered a recheck by other and different investigators."

Output of Rayon Yarn Last Year Breaks Records

Production 54 P. C. Above 1932—Consumption Keeping Pace

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—All previous records in the production and consumption of rayon yarn were broken in 1933, according to figures compiled by the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. Output last year aggregated 207,578,000 pounds, or 54 per cent above the 1932 total of 134,814,000 pounds, and 45 per cent greater than the previous record year of 1931.

Consumption of rayon during 1933 kept pace with production, totaling only one-half million pounds less, or 206,773,000 pounds, as compared with 152,178,000 pounds in 1932. Year-end stocks showed but a small increase over the total at the close of 1932, and amounted to less than a three-weeks' supply. As a result, adds the paper, "the industry continues to be in a sound state of balance between the production and distribution of its product."

The above totals are based upon actual figures received from approximately 90 per cent of the industry. All data, however, have been based on 100 per cent of the industry.

Classification of rayon production by process shows that 76.4 per cent of the 1933 output was produced by the viscose process, 17.3 per cent was acetate and 6.3 per cent all other processes. There has been a tremendous shift in distribution of rayon from the knitting field and into weaving, states the Organon. "One of the most amazing shifts," it adds, "is the decline in the amount of viscose process rayon consumed by the hosiery industry. This point was brought out by the producers in the compensatory tax hearings in Washington last fall and the 1933 data now bear out the testimony given then on the basis of sample data."

The following table shows production and consumption compared with previous years (in thousands of pounds):

	Production	Consumption
1933	207,578	206,773
1932	134,814	152,178
1931	150,879	157,359
1930	126,805	117,196
1929	121,283	131,329
1928	97,232	100,133
1927	75,555	100,022
1926	62,692	60,627
1925	51,902	50,128
1924	36,328	42,232
1923	34,494	32,563
1922	23,700	24,661
1921	14,991	19,747
1920	10,229	9,479

Prince on Board Of Armour & Company

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Armour family of meat packers resumed a dominating place in the affairs of Armour & Co. Friday with the backing of Frederick H. Prince, Boston capitalist.

Four members of the famous family were named to the board of directors, as were Mr Prince and three of his representatives. Philip D. Armour and Lester Armour were elected to the board, while A. Watson Armour and Laurence H. Armour were reëlected.

Wants Greater Protection For Canadian Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 27—The protection of the public against losses which might be caused through the purchase of unsound securities, or securities regarding which sufficient information has not been available, is said by Mr. R. W. Gouinlock of the Investment Bankers' Association to be the purpose of the memorandum forwarded to Col. George Drew, Securities Commissioner, recommending certain changes in the Dominion Companies' Act. It was suggested that this memorandum be submitted at the forthcoming conference of provincial and federal authorities at Ottawa.

The memorandum advocates an informative system of information in circulars for bonds, preference shares and common shares, and also defines the amount of information necessary for balance sheets and earnings statements. It also suggests that it be made illegal to pay dividends out of surpluses created by the revaluation of capital.

Washington Farmers Are Paying Loans Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Jan. 27 — North central Washington farmers are establishing a record in repayment of their crop production loans to the Federal Government, according to figures released here by the federal loan inspector. Repayments in this district will likely be greater than in any district supervised out of Minneapolis.

Nearly $174,000 was loaned to farmers in this district in "seed loans" of not more than $300 for each applicant. It is estimated that total repayments in this region will be from 95 to 98 per cent, and that there is a heavy demand for similar loans next year.

Bank of Nova Scotia In Strong Position

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 — A very strong cash and liquid position and an increase of approximately $5,000,000 in deposits are features of the 102d annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia, issued here today through the New York agency of the bank.

Earnings for the year amounted to $2,035,900, of which $1,500,000 was paid out in dividends, $250,000 applied to writing off bank premises, $115,000 contributed to the officers' pension fund, $112,000 paid the Dominion Government in taxes on circulation, and the balance carried forward to the profit and loss account.

Says Obstacle to Recovery Low Level of Construction

Gold Price Only One of Four Factors, Asserts Professor Pearson of Cornell University—Stable Price Necessary to Sound Credit Structure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 27—Declaring that the great obstacle to rapid business recovery is the low level of public and private construction, Dr. F. A. Pearson, professor of prices and statistics at the New York state college of agriculture, Cornell University, yesterday heartily endorsed the world-wide policy of raising the price of gold to raise commodity prices. Professor Pearson, who is a colleague of Prof. George F. Warren, monetary adviser of the President, spoke on the gold question at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association held here.

Concerning commodity prices, Dr. Pearson said, one of the most spectacular advances in history occurred from April to October, 1933. He pointed out that in only one six month's period, during the World War, did prices of basic commodities show a larger percentage advance.

Dr. Pearson credited the American crisis to the collapse in commodity prices. "Never before in the peace-time annals of American history," he said, "has this country experienced a 54 per cent decline in prices of basic commodities in 41 months." It could be explained, he said, in one of four ways: a decrease in demand for goods, an advance in the supply, or a change in the supply of gold or in demand for gold.

Dr. Pearson discarded the idea of decreased demand and increased supply of goods as the major cause of the price decline. He said decreased demand arose from lower incomes which, in turn, resulted in under-consumption of some commodities. "The United States and the world suffer from malnutrition due to underconsumption of goods," he stated.

No Shortage of Gold

"Neither was the collapse due to a great shortage of monetary gold," he added. "From 1914 to 1928, commodity prices were much higher than the ratio of gold stocks to production of other commodities demanded. During this period the world monetary stock of gold increased 38 per cent; world volume of basic production also increased 38 per cent. If the 75-year pre-war relationship had continued, pre-war prices would have been expected.

"Why were prices so high from 1914 to 1929?" he asked, and answered that the reason, apparently, was due to the low demand for gold. "After the war was over, the return of one country after another to the gold standard increased the demand for gold so that its value rose, and commodity prices fell.

Gigantic Experiment

"The world is now conducting a gigantic experiment in varying the price of gold to overcome the devastating effects of the rising value of gold and declining commodity prices. Thirty-four countries, including the United States, have abandoned the attempt to maintain their fixed legal prices for gold and are raising their buying price for the metal. When this experiment is over, some of these nations may have money units variable in weight but stable in value. No nation has had wild inflation when it had a high metallic reserve. The solution to the world situation lies in reducing everything to the price level or increasing the price of gold. The world has found it expedient to adopt the latter course."

A scientific money, Dr. Pearson continued, is one with a constant buying power for all commodities rather than a fixed weight of one commodity. Our whole tax and credit structure rests on commodity prices. If this structure is to be kept sound, he said, for both creditor and debtor, commodity prices must be kept stable and not the weight of gold in dollar exchange. He declared that by changing the price of gold a country can establish any price level it wishes independent of other countries, and by that act establish its internal business conditions which, in turn, effect securities.

During the last 10 months of 1933, he stated, the price of gold in the United States rose 58 per cent; in the United Kingdom 5 per cent. At the same time prices of commodities rose 56 per cent in America and 15 per cent in the United Kingdom. This comparison was based on prices of 15 identical commodities.

"In the general advance in farm prices," Dr. Pearson said, "that accompanied the rising price of gold, most products advanced but not at a uniform rate." He said this happened because the gold price is only one of the four major factors affecting the price of a commodity. The price of a commodity in large demand and short supply advances much more rapidly than the price of gold and conversely, he stated, the price of a commodity in low demand and large supply will not advance so rapidly as th epric e of gold."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

London preserves its cynical despondency about the prospects for long-term creditors of Germany. The improved courtesy of Dr. Schacht's invitation to the standstill creditors to discuss the future is not regarded as having much bearing on the bondholder's outlook, as the short-term creditors are in a far stronger bargaining position. The aggregate interest on standstill debts is comparatively small, and their renewal is an essential part of the mechanism of financing Germany's foreign trade. The only threat that the long-term creditors can use—a threat which has been unofficially, and by repute officially, uttered with growing distinctness since the last cut in the service payments—is the institution of an exchange clearing arrangement. This is a genuine threat so far as Great Britain is concerned, because the trade balance between ourselves and Germany is in her favor; but for the United States, whose long-term investments in Germay far exceed ours, the opposite is true. However, as experience in central and southeastern Europe has abundantly proved, while the debtor would certainly be damaged by the establishment of a clearing system, it is all too likely that the creditors would be no better off, on account of the consequent reduction of mutual trade.

The Repatriation of Capital

The recent move to ban transactions in the securities of any foreign government which has defaulted on its debts to the citizens or government of the United States is regarded here as a warning to Germany as well as to war debt defaulters. It certainly is a scandal that Germany, having partially defaulted on the plea of incapacity to pay, should have managed nevertheless to repurchase large quantities of the securities which her own action has depreciated. The extent of this repatriation of capital is not always realized.

Between the end of 1930 and February, 1933, Germany's external short-term debts were reduced from 14.7 billion reichsmarks to 9.0 billions, and her long-term debts from 10.8 billion reichsmarks to 9.9 billions. Since then her total indebtedness abroad has been cut by another 4 billion reichsmarks, making a total cut of 10½ billions (roughly 2½ billion dollars) in three years. Nor is Germany the only country where this process has been going on.

The depression has brought about a vast liquidation of international (as it has of internal) indebtedness. One feature of this liquidation has been the reduction of the foreign exchange holdings of central banks, which fell by 1½ billion dollars (gold) between March, 1931, and the end of 1932. Of course this reversal of the previous streams of capital aggravated the forces of business depression, by imposing deflation on the debtor countries and by confronting the creditor countries with intensified commercial competition. But if it be true that the excessive volume of international indebtedness was one of the prime causes of world economic instability up to 1929, now that things are improving we are certainly able to go forward on a firmer footing, as the trapeze acrobat said when he turned tight-rope walker.

Stavisky

The Stavisky scandals in France have shed new light on one important aspect of post-war international investment, namely, the reluctance of France to lend abroad. Comments from Paris on this gigantic series of frauds lay stress on the cupidity of the French saver, who is an easy victim of the bucket-shop and the promise of high yields. The common view of him has been rather the opposite—close and miserly, reluctant to part with his hoards save into the most secure investments. It seems, however, that the hoard in the stocking or the chimney-hole has been merely a reaction to the collapse of extravagant anticipations placed upon speculative investments. The same swing of the pendulum has taken place in foreign investment. The fundamental reason for French hesitation to lend to other countries has been neither political disfavor nor the want of an organized market, but the sorry experience of previous ventures in this field. In 1914, one quarter of France's wealth abroad was in Russia, and a further 18 per cent was in central and southeastern Europe. Practically all of this was lost. The important question which this suggests is, whether the recent disappointing experience of many American investors in foreign securities will have a similar effect on the external economy of the United States.

The Flight Into Gold

We may feel assured that although the Bayonne forgeries cast no reflection on foreign investment as such, the small capitalist in France will feel another revulsion against speculative investment of all kinds, and that hoarding of currency will continue to be one of the biggest financial problems that face the French financial authorities. The direct repercussions of the scandals on financial markets have so far been negligible. The big Paris banks do not seem to be involved at all, there has been no general crise de confiance, the Chautemps Ministery has shaken off the banking dogs at its heels, and the franc has actually strengthened in value. The latter incident may be ascribed to an international flight into gold in anticipation of devaluation in the United States. In this movement the American authorities have themselves apparently been taking considerable part. It is only too easy for the elevator man to get in on the ground floor.

The curious thing is the absence of excitement here about the American monetary situation. The speculative interest in the dollar from this end was not very extensive at any time, and what there was has apparently been mostly liquidated already. Commercial forces have indeed been coming into their own again recently on the transatlantic exchange market. It looks as though after devaluation there will be a violent and perhaps very damaging battle between trade and finance, between purchasing power and monetary manipulation, for the mastery of the dollar-pound situation.

Wheat Prices Do Not Respond To Bullish Factors

Market Has Choppy Trend Most of Week—Corn Crop Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Absence of any broad outside trade militated against the wheat market this week, and influences that were conceded to be bullish had little effect as a result.

Strength in stocks and the improvement noted in business were counted upon to inspire more active buying of cereals, but the effect was limited. The general demand was not sufficient to hold the market up even on small bulges. Consequently the market had a choppy tendency all through the week, the price range being extremely narrow.

While the buying demand was thin there was also little aggressive selling except of a local kind which came on the small rallies.

On the setbacks commission support was in evidence, and there was also buying by mills in the way of removing hedges which was a steadying influence at times.

Wheat Receipts Small

Receipts of wheat were small, although there was a fair increase in arrivals at Minneapolis due presumably to the release of more wheat from North Dakota. Cash prices stiffened materially relative to the futures, and flour sales were of fair volume. Visible stocks last week decreased nearly 4,000,000 bushels, and promise another good reduction this week. The cash wheat situation is developing along the lines indicated by the small 1933 crop, with prospects now pointing to a carry-over into the 1934-35 crop year.

Trade uncertainty has been increased by the threat of regulation of exchanges by the Government through legislation now being worked into shape in Congress. There is no leadership apparent in the grain pits, outstanding pit operations being entirely absent.

Corn Crop Conditions

Foreign news cables have offered little incentive for operations in any grain on either side of the market, although unfavorable corn crop conditions in Argentina may be a factor later. Our corn is close enough to an export basis to result in business if the Platte crop should prove to be short and there is no competition from South Africa this year and little from the Danubian countries, while the European consumptive demand for corn is excellent. The domestic cash trade is sluggish, while corn receipts continued of fair volume, visible stocks still increasing.

Oats have been sluggish so long that some of the holders have become discouraged, and this grain had a rather significant decline. The chief trouble with the market is the waterlogged bull interest. Tremendous buying of oats for investment has created an unwieldy long interest, with no new buying of consequence to improve the position of the many holders.

Rye suffered a substantial reaction from the recent bulge, apparently correcting an over-bought position.

Sees Improvement In Most Lines Of Trade During 1934

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—The first half or three-quarters of 1934 promises to be a period of improving volumes of production, prices, trade, employment, and pay rolls, in the opinion of Prof. S. P. Merch of the School of Business of the University of Chicago. Speaking before the Chicago Retail Controller's Association, Professor Merch said that the "business trends for 1934 seem likely to be dominated by government recovery policies and methods."

"All in all," he continued, "government spending at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a month is a powerful contribution to business volume."

Specifically, he said that the "depressing spread between the prices of farm products, of other raw materials and those of finished goods has lately shown a tendency to narrow, and the statistical position of major farm products is improving."

"The threat of still shorter hours for labor, higher wage minima, with minima graduated upward according to labor skills, is a drawback," he said. "Costs will probably be, higher. But price control, slow to develop, will aid business to retain at least current margins. And volume will rise."

Overseas Sales Of General Motors Corp.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—General Motors sales in overseas markets for the full year 1933, from all sources, totaled 121,662 units, an increase of 56 per cent over the total for 1932.

Since March, when the upturn began, the gains over corresponding months in the previous years have become increasingly greater, and during the last quarter of 1933 alone the volume has been running far ahead not only of 1932, but of 1931 and 1930 as well.

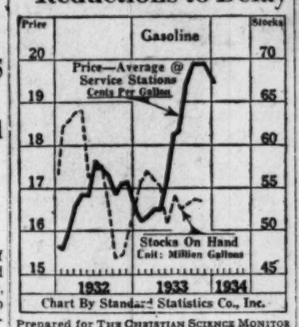
New Mexican Bond Issue For Highway Completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Ministry of Finance announces the intention of emitting a special bond issue of 12,000,000 pesos, the total amount being assigned for work on completion of the Mexico City-Laredo highway, construction of which is now in progress.

At the same time the ministry announced that this bond issue will not increase the public debt since a total of more than 15,000,000 pesos in government obligations were liquidated during the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1933.

Attribute Gas Price Reductions to Delay



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RECENT widespread reductions in gasoline prices are attributed chiefly to the delay of the oil administration in taking action on the pooling and marketing agreements, just promulgated.

Price cutting by retail marketers has been unusually prevalent in recent weeks, leading to general (though moderate) reductions by most of the major oil marketers.

Automobile Orders Are Unprecedented This Time of Year

DETROIT, Jan. 27 (AP)—Actual buying orders, the things that make the wheels go round, are pouring in on the automobile industry in a volume described by some leaders of the industry as unprecedented at this time of the year, and general business is feeling the effect.

Walter P. Chrysler, head of the Chrysler Corporation, announced receipt this month of orders from dealers for more than $50,000,000 worth of new models. That represents 88,000 cars, an increase of more than 400 per cent over the orders on hand in January last year.

Chevrolet, largest producing unit of General Motors, has reported 100,000 orders from dealers, while the Ford Motor Co., which has not announced its volume of orders, is producing close to 3000 cars a day.

The sharp increase in employment, as the state's principal industry shifts into high gear is reflected in retail buying. The Detroit Board of Commerce reported today that retail sales this month are showing a gain of from eight to nine per cent over a year ago, continuing a gain that began late in November.

The Detroit Automobile Show, one of the key exhibitions of the industry, closes tonight, with attendance already 30 per cent ahead of last year.

British-European Steel Producers To End Price-Cutting

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The provisional admission that is announced by British steel makers to the price control combination long existent among the steel producers in Germany, France, Belgium and Luxembourg, is expected to help toward the resuscitation of a hitherto struggling industry throughout Europe.

The new working agreement is to be effective in the first instance for the initial six months of the current year.

It means a truce to price-cutting so extensive and so severe as to have reduced a once prospering British industry to the verge of bankruptcy. Its initiation has been rendered possible by measures sponsored by the British Government for mutual cooperation among United Kingdom steel workers. For the first time a national federation of iron and steel workers has thus been able to speak for a sufficiently large proportion of the British section of this trade to bring about a mutually acceptable deal with hitherto more completely organized Continental competitors.

The new understanding is to prevent undercutting. It allots markets in which the products of each individual country are to be sold. It also fixes prices.

N. Y. Chain Store Sales Up 10 P. C.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Sales of chain stores in the New York Federal Reserve District showed a 10 per cent increase in December compared with the same month in 1932, the largest increase since the spring of 1930.

The 10-cent and variety chains made the most favorable showing of all the groups. Shoe and candy chains continued to show marked changes in the number of units operated compared with a year ago—the shoe gains showing considerable reductions and the candy chains gaining.

Grocery chains showed a decrease both as to sales and the number of units operated.

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INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 3

Retail-Wholesale Trades Optimistic As Buying Rises

Mercantile Agency Points to Increasing Sales in Nearly All Lines

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The feeling in the retail and wholesale trades continues to be "uniformly cheerful," says Dun & Bradstreet, in this week's review of business. This attitude has not characterized the major industries, which showed less than seasonal rises for the week, it is added.

As a result of decreased operations in the heavy industries, the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by this agency, continued the decline registered in the previous week, dropping rather sharply to 61.1 per cent. This compares with 6.31 for the preceding week and 49.4 for the corresponding week of 1933.

Referring to retail trade, the review states that "virtually all of the reports received this week, regardless of the section of the country, emphasized the strength which the upward trend now has attained."

The banking situation, it is held, has changed for the better with practically no withdrawals but a steady and heavy increase in deposits.

The review continues:

"Conclusive evidence of the public's changed attitude in regard to spending money is provided by the phenomenal success which has attended the initial showing of new automobiles in various parts of the country. In some cities the sales surpassed all previous records for such an event, while at other centers the gains ranged from 50 to 300 per cent above last year's.

"In wholesale markets, buying now has reached the broadest proportions of the month, with orders increasing daily, particularly for dry goods and hardware, which appear to be in the lead, with sales running from 15 to 20 per cent larger than they were at this period a year ago. Orders for shoes are being placed with more freedom, millinery commitments are larger, and hosiery is being taken in the heaviest volume thus far this year. More attention now is being devoted to furniture, radios, and electrical goods.

"All types of spring merchandise, clothing, and fabrics have been prominent in the buyers' selections. Retailers evidently are convinced that recovery will continue to gain momentum as the season advances, and they are supporting their beliefs by increasing their buying budgets from 15 to 35 per cent over last year's figures."

American Dollar Closes at $4.98⅛ In London Market

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The United States dollar today lost the ground it had gained in the last few days on the foreign exchange market, depreciating nearly 4 cents to the pound from the overnight quotation to close at $4.98¼ to the pound. The overnight quotation was $4.94⅜.

The movement was attributed to small offerings for dollars and a quiet week-end, the market lacking the usual commercial demand.

The dollar closed officially last night at $4.95⅝ to the pound, and opened slightly firmer this morning at $4.95½ to the pound.

The French franc showed little movement, finishing today at 79.93 to the pound—only a shade off from last night's close at 79.84.

PARIS, Jan. 27 (AP)—The United States dollar opened and closed today with a quotation of 16.07 francs (6.22 cents to the franc), one centime lower than yesterday's close of 16.08 francs (6.21 cents).

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (AP)—The American dollar sold at 2.65 marks (38.41 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with yesterday's figure of 2.64 marks (37.87 cents).

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Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 7
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 7
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 13

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Thomas's 'Hamlet' in New Décor

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

REVIVAL of an opera to which musicians have not attached any great importance has produced an unexpected impression. This is Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet," which has just been reinstated at the Opéra.

This work for a long time enjoyed marked favor because of its singularly well-written airs. The baritones especially are given several opportunities to shine in it. The audiences of today imagined that they had become impervious to this form of lyrical eloquence. Now it has been proved that this old opera by the composer of "Mignon" still has unexpected attractions. One was struck by its freshness of tone and its correctness of accent and, especially, by the quality of its orchestration, which is always admirably balanced. An excellent interpretation, moreover, helped to give this revival an exceptionally attractive character.

* * *

But the chief interest of the revival lies in a new stage setting, on which it is necessary to dwell at some length. Though music flatters itself rightly, on being the least material of the arts, it nevertheless cannot escape from all sorts of dependencies which cost money. Lyrical works, in particular, are expensive in production. The staging of an opera has become so costly that in a period of crisis the musical theater is more and more hard put to it to defend its right to existence. If one wants the lyric theater to go on one must find a means of adapting it to the necessities of times, or else it will become a luxury which the economic conditions of the moment will destroy. That is why it has got to develop if it does not want to disappear.

Now it is precisely in this direction that the director of the Opéra has just labored so intelligently. In "Hamlet" he has utilized a process of extremely practical lighting décor. There is no painted canvas or millboard: pencils of light alone make the décor of dreams which surrounds the action with a singularly evocative atmosphere.

* * *

The stage is arranged thus: In order to eliminate the obsessing notion of the rectangular "plateau" which calls for accessories, furniture, rocks, trees or houses, the huge stage of the Opéra is divided in two superimposed platforms, connected by staircases. It is indispensable, in this setting, to make actors, lines and volumes move in the vertical direction as well as in the horizontal. One must be able to take possession of space in every dimension.

It is not indifferent from the dramatic point of view that a character can dominate another from an objective and tangible point of view and that to the scale of emotions there should be added a corresponding scale of rich and varied movements. Subtle effects of unsuspected force are drawn from these correspondences. The actor's power of enchantment is thereby doubled.

Wings are replaced by enormous quadrangular pillars, of no special architectural design. They are neutral masses which can be adapted to any surrounding. The scenery thus dispenses simultaneously with the whole surface of the stage and the two lateral walls. It concentrates entirely upon the front cloth. This cloth is an immense screen on which the décors of light are projected from a gigantic magic lantern. The solution is obviously simple, but it none the less offers an important element of novelty. One obtains from it without distortion a picture 25 meters wide by 15 meters high, with a complete palette of colors.

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Both the realism of the cinema and excessive stylization had to be guarded against. This double peril has been completely avoided. Behind the heroes of the drama, one saw marvelous elements of evocation arising from the mystery of the shadows. There are palaces the outlines of which shade off into space, castle halls of which the light emphasizes only certain essential details, gardens which gain their effect not by prosaic details but by their atmosphere. Each picture comes slowly into being and merges imperceptibly into the next. The changes of scene taking place with the same rapidity and the same ease as a cinema fade-out. It is a complete transformation of the rhythm of stage setting. The scenes of "Hamlet" thus follow one another with elasticity and ease, never weighing down the action.

Here is a very productive conception of décor, not only because it does away with the enormous expense of the old scenery of millboard, wood and painted canvas, but also because it restores to this art its real purpose, which is to evoke and not to imitate. The cinema has educated the public eye in the sense of make-believe rather than in that of "optical delusion." Décor with lighting is the logical conclusion to this new form of taste. Moreover it is marvelously suited to a musical work. The modulations of light harmonize admirably with those of a score. One cannot give the directors of our musical stage too much encouragement to follow the example of M. Jacques Rouché, who, in making use of the latest discoveries in lighting and projection, has brought the most elegant and the most logical of solutions to a problem which was becoming more and more acute.

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For some time, Paris has been inundated with foreign operettas. Circumstances brought us a deluge of exiled artists who have met with a very cordial welcome in our capital. The result has been that German musicians, preceded by more or less flattering reputations, have been commissioned for most of this season's operettas. In this connection there has been such an abuse that French musicians, who have been seriously affected, have been obliged to protest against the position in which they were placed. For our directors, generally ill-informed, were prepared to discover a man of genius in every exile, and did not hesitate to give hospitality to works of very unequal worth.

Now although Paris considers it an honor to grant foreigners the most liberal rights of sanctuary, it is obviously absurd to give to German technicians works that Frenchmen can carry out in a more brilliant way. Consequently, many of the present operettas, which have disappointed the public and the managers, ought never to have been put on here at all.

On the other hand, one must silence all considerations of nationalism the moment a foreigner brings us a type of production that he alone can give. One must bow before the authority of all specialists whoever they may be; and that is why, in the midst of so many mediocre works, we have enthusiastically welcomed two light musical productions: "Florestant Ier" the music of which is by M. Heyman, composer of "Congress Dances" and "Captain Craddock"; and "Waltzes of Vienna," an ingenious fantasy upon the music of Johann Strauss, father and son. These two entertainments are charming, and obtained deserved success. The first is composed upon a witty libretto of Sacha Guitry showing us the birth of the Principality of Monaco, and it is interpreted in the most pleasing way by Henry Garat who was well seconded by Pauley, Jacqueline, Francell, Genivieve Vix, Mady Perry and an excellent company.

As to the "Waltzes of Vienna" it is an entrancing show, with scenery and costumes by Marie Laurençin, which takes us to the capital of the waltz at the period of the Strauss dynasty. The semi-historical plot is full of good humor; it is interpreted by André Beaugé, Lucienne Trajin, Fanelly Revoil, Simone Lancret, Pierre Magnier and others.

Here are two works which for their qualities deserved their emigration permit. The first is so French in sound that it is difficult to believe it was written by a German composer. It is true that he is also the composer of the "Gars de la Marine" which is really the most specifically French of all the popular choruses!

Four Pianists

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

POPULARITY may be a good test of a pianist, as far as it goes—illustrate by thinking of Mr. Walter Gieseking, Mr. Josef Hofmann, Mme. Myra Hess and Mr. Harold Bauer in relation to one another, and to whomever else we please. The most it can do, however, is to save us the trouble of exercising our own judgment; it can never bring conviction, and it cannot, accordingly, serve us as a useful guide, in the long run. We may attend the recital of a performer whom crowds seek, and we may be sure of hearing something worth our time; but we cannot be sure of learning the whole truth that we desire to know. Quite the other way, we can count on being only partially, albeit authentically, informed regarding the matters under presentation.

Of the pianists mentioned, Mr. Hofmann and Mme. Hess, who appeared here simultaneously on the afternoon of Jan. 20, may in fairness be listed amongst the popular, to judge by the audiences they drew, he to Carnegie Hall, and she to the Town Hall. On the other hand, Mr. Gieseking, who took a turn in the Town Hall Endowment series of concerts on the evening of Jan. 17, and Mr. Bauer, who gave a matinée at the Town Hall on Jan. 21, may, no disrespect to them, be catalogued among show folk of less acclaim although deserving, no flattery of them intended, just as much.

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These four, indeed, may be referred to as musicians of the first order, without any gainsaying. Taken in single view, they may be looked upon as equals, provided notions of measure apply to art, and supposing the Golden Balances ever weigh person against person, to disclose the talent of one remaining in exact equipoise with that of the other.

Let us not, then, too particularly inquire why one interests a larger public, while another attracts a smaller, since that would be, really, to place this type of audience in contrast with that; the flighty, say, with the stolid, or the sentimental with the intellectual. Rather, let us consider random characteristics of each as executant and as interpreter and see what happens, not hesitating to make comparisons as opportunity offers.

Now Mr. Gieseking, playing the Schumann Fantasy in C major, op. 17, may be described as setting forth, with all conscience and understanding, a piece of piano music in the key of C, by Schumann; no doubt about the instrument and none about the construction of the work; no question, either, as to who the composer was. Mr. Hofmann, playing the same thing, may honestly be reported as fashioning then and there a fantasy all his own out of material got from the romantic period, as we call it; furniture once, perhaps, of a man named Schumann. Did he not, we perforce inquire, make use of a piano as means of expressing himself? We must say in reply that he certainly did, though the only thing we care abut is, that he produced his effect through rare and exquisite sound. He commanded the instrument, not the instrument him.

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Briefly to mention Mme. Hess, she included in her program the French Suite, No. 5, of Bach. Performance of Bach's music being a standing subject of dispute and controversy, nobody can give hearers greater satisfaction than an artist like her, who brings apparently irreconcilable ideas into union and compels opposing schools into something like agreement. For there are those, one way of doing, who modernize Bach and who play his works in a big manner. They derive their notions from Busoni, maker of grandiose arrangements. Then there are those, just the opposite way, who keep Bach as quaint as possible, and who affect a clavichord, miniature style. Mme. Hess, discoursing on Bach, went at the task neither too wildly nor too mildly. She lent to the movements of the suite an earfilling, yet not an ear-distressing sonority. At the same time, she preserved the main eighteenth-century traits of the pieces. What she plainly meant, was to have them carry a living message and not merely seem as something past and gone and as so much faded documentary record.

On the score of Mr. Bauer, we have in him an artist who takes up no causes and proves no cases. Awful and terrible realist, he looks at a piano composition for precisely what it contains, regardless of the who, the when or the where. Does there exist for us a work difficult to understand? Let Mr. Bauer play it, everything becomes clear, be it Prelude, Aria and Finale of Franck, "Pictures at an Exposition" of Moussorgsky or whatever else. He makes sense out of Debussy's "Goldfish," and no loss of fancy. As for Hindemith, let him play the "Twelve Short Pieces," we are all, in spite of ourselves, on the side of the new music. We enthusiastically join, no stopping us, the march of the Nineteen-Twenty-Niners.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Angna Enters in "The Merry Widow"

The Diseuse of Dance

By MARGARET LLOYD

AS A projector of pantomimic figurines, maybe, but not as a dancer does Miss Angna Enters consider herself. She does not move in or follow the events of the dance world. She has never seen a dance recital, she says. The only dance steps she studied were ballet. But she does avow herself a painter, by exhibiting at the Vose Galleries in Boston a display of water color sketches of dance postures and costumes, and at the Ehrlich Galleries in New York her first landscape paintings, done in Spain last summer.

An elusive person of slim and pimpant figure, whose lustrous black eyes seem to probe you for further material for her storehouse of satire. She dresses as people who express color before the footlights are apt to dress away from them. Black, simple and distinguished are her garments offstage. Her long black hair in unfussed coiffure, her face of gardenia paleness relieved only by crimson lipstick. She does not look as if there had been years enough in her life to gather all the wisdom and research she puts into her compositions.

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Miss Enters requires a mold of her own creating for the notion of art that has come to her. Where it came from? How it came? She doesn't know. She has made her own art form from the needs of her own nature. And inspired equally by painting and the dance, world literature, historical research and observation of life, she has created the "compositions in dance form," mimed episodes which become animate paintings, setting forth an intense moment in the life of her character as if in a portrait stepped from its frame to enact the drama suggested by the picture. As compositions, they have form and design and idea, clothed in movement and color. Being her compositions, they bear the stamp of her unique individuality.

Dance in the pure sense of the word is an element of these compositions. There is rhythmic movement and significant line. Pantomime, so generally scoffed at by the modern dancer, has an important place. To Miss Enters art is social criticism, and becomes propaganda by having something to say. Her luteous "Queen of Heaven," the lovely Blue Madonna of the time of the Crusades, is an expression of the religious attitude of the people of that period, embodied in their conception of the Virgin. The Gothic Red Madonna of the "Moyen Age" signifies another phase of the same religious attitude. And her latest Madonna in the Byzantine manner, "Ikon," telling in metallic coloring and angular outline the story of the nativity, bears the imprint of the beliefs of Old Russia and Greek Catholicism. In this picture her sensitive hands seem to become elongated as they delineate with pointed fingers and stiff gestures the story of the Mother and her Child.

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From madonna to demi-mondaine to unsophisticated adolescence, Miss Enters with amazing versatility slips the coil of costume and changes the identity of her character. Why does she burlesque so extensively the gaucheries of young girlhood? Because she thinks there is something rather sweet, rather pathetic and rather amusing about the shy innocence of the adolescent girl. Most audiences find the laborious piano exercises of "Commencement," the minor tortures of "Field Day" and the pained expression of rapid-change, minute emotions in "Delsarte—With a Not Too Classical Nod to the Greeks," merely uproariously funny. But the new "Vienna, Provincial," in which a young girl comes primly from prayers to don a bit of white lace and exchange a pair of dark gloves for white ones in preparation for a party, and returns from thence wearing the red rose of romance, pressing a leaf to her lips and inclosing it reminiscently in the leaves of her prayer book, comes as near to sentiment as she has yet come. It evokes a heartbeat of understanding under the frivolous ripple of laughter in the audience.

The sinister and the sublime, the tender and the ironical permeate her programs, with always the quicksilver of satire running through. In the wide sweep of her research, she keeps her centuries well assorted and pigeonholed. Thus, upon reading a historical anecdote relating the appointment of an 18-year-old boy as Cardinal by Philip II of Spain, her interest takes form in "Boy Cardinal," an insinuating study of wanton young manhood and a critique of the practices of the church of that period. In the anguish of the Jewish protagonist of "Auto da Fe" and in the veiled diabolism of "Pavana" are other insinuating pictures out of ancient Spain.

But why her interest centers in the medieval, whether because she finds it picturesque or literatesque, she cannot explain. She is an ardent student of the life and manners of her own as well as of olden times. All time is related, she thinks, the present being an outgrowth of the past. By contrast or similarity she illustrates this relation.

Miss Enters puts on a one-woman show. Research, idea and choreography are hers; costumes designed and cut and largely executed—except in small matters like hooks and eyes—by herself. By her is the music selected and arranged, always as mere accompaniment or background, in no sense as material for interpretation. Every step of her performance is carefully rehearsed a few hours before appearance. The technique of combination dance-and-drama movement is her own.

Delicate as a Watteau is her "Pique-Nique" in the Bois, dark as a Rembrandt the "Pavana." Cartoon or caricature, oil painting, pastel, pencil drawing, etching or lithograph are all contributory elements to her work. Devicefully she contrives her sketches, costumed and compelled by her imagination, and projects them before her audience as mimodramas that are paintings in motion. Looking on the world with a smile, half of derision at its follies, half of compassion for its tragedies, the actress, the dancer, the littérateur and student of history and life are one.

Mexican Historical Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

AN EXHIBITION of Mexican art, compassing three periods and tracing the art history of a people from primitive days to the present, is on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the various objects having been culled largely from collections of the exhibiting museum and its fellow institution, the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

The display is especially interesting as a study in national art sources, as it demonstrates the basic strength of indigenous culture, and the transient aspect of grafted tendencies forced upon a country through pressure of conquest.

Among the finest examples of primitive Mexican art is the early Mayan carved lintel from Piedras Negras, dating probably from the year 500. Funerary urns of the Zapotec culture, rich in design, and a series of curious masks that give every indication of having been modeled either from life or from the memory of particular faces, possibly ancestors, yield material for thoughtful study. There are also examples of early pottery, and, as a final touch to the primitive era, ancient serapes showing the native patterns of zigzags and their variations.

The three divisions of Mexican art occupy three rooms, and it is an interesting experience to pass from the atmosphere of primitive Mexico to that of the Spanish invasion. So completely did the conquerors crush the earlier culture that their own European ideas and conventions supplant the native forms of design even to the patterns of pottery.

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Where the vivid pagan gods had provided strong design material, one finds a succession of saints and Christian Biblical picture stories. The native artist, crushed because of the ban on his ideas, was supplanted by the artist monks and nuns, who turned largely to the providing of ecclesiastical paintings for the many churches of the conquest century.

The art ancestors of these seventeenth-century Mexican pictures could be found in Italy, in France or in Spain. There were imitations of Murillo; of Tiepolo, and, occasionally, a hint of Boucher and a trend toward the lavish gold scrolls and angels so familiar in France as inevitable accompaniments of furniture and interior design under the baroque Louises.

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The extent to which the Spanish conquest stamped out the old art trends is best studied in seventeenth-century crafts. The making of utensils especially pottery, is, as a rule, peasant in design character, and unless a culture is ground by martial heel, it may persist even through conquest in this lowly form of creative urge. But the Spaniards monopolized the crafts, introducing, strangely enough, and with unconscious irony, less of their religious motifs than of pattern trends that had been brought to them through previous conquests—designs that were typically Persian and Moorish.

The third section of the exhibition throws off almost entirely the alien influence of the seventeenth century except in an occasional use of majolica. Gone are the Spanish religious motifs; gone the Moorish and Persian patterns. Contemporary nationalist Mexico revents to earlier source material. It does not pick up the old pagan symbolism, perhaps, but it stems in its crafts from the primitive designs, and in its paintings from a new and strong focal interest in human beings as such. Thus does the folk element come into its own with paintings and designs by such men as Rivera, Seguieros, Orozco, Merida, Rodriquez and Charlot. D. G.

Dramatic Accent in Stage Sets

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

MORE than 10,000 persons visited the Theater Art Exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art during its first week. Mr. Lee Simonson spent many months preparing the exhibition and gathering the items in Europe, England and the United States. Singly and in groups the visitors are giving detailed study to the items, historically, theoretically and practically. Some persons are paying repeated visits, and discovering, with the aid of the articles by Mr. Simonson and others in the catalogue, how many phases stage design has gone through in the past two decades. A general view of the exhibition was given on this page on Jan. 20. A second look at the showing makes it clear that the practice of stage design today tends to serve author, player and audience, instead of intentionally—or unintentionally—calling attention to the designer's cleverness.

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This practice has come a long way since a strong early note of modern stage décor was provided in the settings designed and made for the Boston Opera by Joseph Urban, beginning in 1911, settings that were often partly impracticable because of the limited movement that was left to the actor in a space almost blocked by three-dimensional settings. Mr. Urban's real service lay in his conveyance to the American stage of the liveliness of color that was even then European theater practice. Other Americans returned from Europe with the new vision, and a period was on in which the play and the player were lost sight of in a succession of pictorial compositions that were beautiful in themselves, but failed in fulfilling some essential reason for being.

We recall one setting for "A Midsummer Night's Dream," made during this decorators' holiday. The woodland picture was a dream indeed, almost a Corot painting in its nuances of tone. But the scheme was in such a low key that subdued lighting had to be used with it, and it was difficult for the spectators to see the players' faces. Many of the comedy effects were missed for this reason. The actors knew by experience why their best work was being received in silence, so at the next performance spotlights pursued them all over the place. This was crude means of using the impracticable set, but it served to restore the wanted laughter.

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When Urban began to design sets for the Metropolitan Opera in New York he was not encouraged to build houses solid enough to be lived in. He was expected to give the singers scope for movement. Working under a scheme of rigid economy, too, Urban made his sets easily storable. Today, we are told, these same Urban settings still provide the most satisfactory of all the stage pictures shown at the Metropolitan. His remarkable knowledge of color was applied in a stippled method that attained to the effects of the Impressionist painters under conventional lighting arrangements, and could be made to change its hues according to the special mixtures of illumination that he also planned for. Under blue lighting one of his walls would pick up the blue points of paint, appearing to be of a hue different from that which resulted when either a reddish or an amber lighting was turned on. It is to be regretted that Mr. Simonson did not find it possible to show one of Urban's models for their historical value.

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Appia's service to play, player and audience makes his designs a cause of unmixed delight. He leaves a clear acting space of high visibility, and is content to provide a third-dimensional inclosure of that space that shall have its single accent upon the central idea of the play or opera, and shall epitomize the atmosphere of the work without resort to forms or details that are without significance. We doubt if he would ever have blocked the acting space with columns in a play of Egyptian scene, however impressive the scheme was if you left the actor out of account, and however pleasant it would be to put the extras where they could be heard but not seen. An actor would not have to have the foot sureness of a cat on a fence to perform on Appia's broad steps and spacious ramps.

Carrying out the Appia ideal, in various personal adaptations, are such designs as Ludwig Sievert's set for "Salome," with its focus of the sight lines upon the cistern; Vlastilav Hofman's visualizing of a mechanized world for "R. U. R." and his objectifying of the mental distortions implied in Dostoevsky's "The Demon" and Strindberg's "The Broad Highway"; Mr. Cleon Throckmorton's throne room for "The Emperor Jones," with its emphasis on the throne; and Kurt Söhnlein's castle in "Macbeth," with its centralizing of attention upon the staircase down which Lady Macbeth is to come for her great scene.

The exhibition continues until Feb. 26 and is free except on Mondays.

Roy Harris's 'Symphony: 1933'

By L. A. SLOPER

AMERICAN composers certainly have not been neglected by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky during his decade of dictatorship over the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He has been as receptive to them as to representatives of older musical civilizations. The latest addition to the list of Americans whom he has recognized by performing their works is Mr. Roy Harris, whose "Symphony: 1933" was the central item of the program devised by Dr. Koussevitzky for the season's fourteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Orchestra, Jan. 26-27.

This was virtually Mr. Harris's baptism in the symphonic world. He had written an earlier symphony, performed, we believe, by the Rochester (N. Y.) Philharmonic Orchestra; and an Andante which Mr. Van Hoogstraten presented at a summer concert of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony. But he has been known chiefly by his chamber music, which includes a Concerto for piano, clarinet and strings, a string quartet, a piano sonata and other pieces. It is said that the composer has decided not to recognize the earlier symphony as officially his first. He is, it appears, capable of self-criticism.

The "Symphony: 1933," which had its first performance at the concert under review, is in three movements. Since Mr. Harris was born in Oklahoma and has benefited by a Guggenheim Fellowship, he is often spoken of as typically an American composer, and writers have found in his scores the aroma of indigenous folk songs and even a melodic line reminiscent of the "awkward but lithe" gait of the American cowboy.

Perhaps imagination and enthusiasm have done their work with these writers. Yet it is certainly possible to find in this symphony elements which may be regarded as native, as well as others that come from points as far removed from the American West as Austria and Central Russia. There is, for example, a strong reminiscential flavor of a Negro spiritual, "Nobuddy Knows de Trubble I've Seen." But there is also a heavy reliance, in the first movement, upon Beethoven's "Fate" motif, and in the second, on a phrase from the Volga Boat Song. Since it cannot be supposed that the composer thought these would go unrecognized, it must be assumed that he regarded them as common musical property. His rhythms, which are particularly complex in the final movement, derive directly from Stravinsky. And these, too, of course, may be regarded as part of our musical heritage.

Nevertheless, this symphony, if not precisely original, is at all events individual, and if not exactly American, has at times an authentic American flavor. The composer has actually succeeded in capturing, in measures of his first movement, something of the physical exuberance he tells us he has sought to express there; and in his very uneven slow movement he has achieved at moments a nostalgic atmosphere which it is easy to associate with the plains. His final movement seemed on first hearing his least characteristic. Mr. Harris may yet become to American music what Mr. Lynn Riggs is becoming to American drama. They might join forces to write an American opera.

The concert opened with Stravinsky's ballet music, "Apollon Musagète." This music does not improve with age. Barren, banal and dull, it is one of the least successful of its composer's excursions into the past. Sibelius's Fifth Symphony, which closed the program, is another matter. Under Dr. Koussevitzky's electric baton, it came to thrilling realization.

'Avalon'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS—An important item of the program played by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 19-20, was the première of Mr. John Kessler's Two Symphonic Sketches, entitled "Avalon," Op. 47. The work is dedicated to Mr. Vladimir Golschmann, conductor of the orchestra. The subject of the work, to quote the composer, is "an imaginary isle . . . somewhere near the terrestrial paradise." The first movement depicts an artist's romantic maunderings; the second movement, describes the artist—now turned realist—setting forth to find his "Avalon." The two movements, strongly contrasted, are by no means slightly sketched. The first movement is a picture complete in poetic and colorful detail. Here is music of fine texture and arresting presentment. Only a rare talent could sustain a conception so richly poetical and not mar it by some vulgarity or commonplaceness. The music, flexibly written, advances and recedes, leaving the impression of beauty.

The second movement, however, is of less importance; it is boldly contrasted but not convincingly imagined; there is a baldness about it that bespeaks mild adventure. Should the composer write an entire work and sustain the quality of it on a level with the first movement of his "Avalon," it would rate him among successful contemporary composers. Although he is in possession of a strong individual talent, there is little in his manner at present to distinguish him from the European, and to classify him as an American. He is young: the vigor and authority of his talents have not yet fully asserted themselves. Were his talents of less importance, it would be unnecessary to speak of them.

Mr. Max Steindel, first cellist of the orchestra, was the soloist, and he had the courage to introduce a work which was comparatively new to our programs, the Cello Concerto in E minor by Sir Edward Elgar. Elgar is the least heard of composers on our programs. The concerto is certainly not conditioned of great music. Mr. Steindel played the work extremely well, and followed it with two encores.

Mr. Golschmann gave masterly readings of the two other works on the program, the Overture to "Der Freischütz," and "Tableaux d'une Exposition" by Moussorgsky, the latter work in the instrumentation of Maurice Ravel. E. R. C.

A Father Christmas Prospero

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

OLD Vic. Theater—"The Tempest," by William Shakespeare, produced by Tyrone Guthrie, Jan. 8, 1934.

After Mr. Sydney Carroll's successful autumn production of "The Tempest," in Regents Park, it was perhaps a rather rash act on the part of the Old Vic. management to revive the masque so soon, more especially since Mr. Charles Laughton was cast not for Caliban, as one would have expected, but for Prospero—a part supposed to call for greater mastery over the speaking of Elizabethan lines than the Vic.'s leading man is usually credited with.

The experiment, however, was not a failure; for Mr. Laughton's rendering, though wholly unconventional, and counting for little so far as the speeches were concerned, was nevertheless quite charming in its intimacy. Since the part was written no Prospero, I imagine, has taken an audience so engagingly into his confidence as did Mr. Laughton, especially in the epilogue, which delighted the house; for there is something appealing about a Father Christmas Prospero, as the benevolent genius of a holiday play. Mr. Laughton brings other qualities to his work. In repose, as well as in action, this actor arrests attention. His silences are eloquent; and so also is his glance. They keep you listening, observing. You follow closely his watch and ward over Ferdinand and Miranda. It is all very engrossing and original. Mr. Laughton makes Shakespeare peculiarly actual.

Miranda I enjoyed also, though less. Miss Jeans is a clever and a pretty actress; and, as a speaker of Shakespeare's lines, is improving fast; but I do not approve of this unsophisticated island-princess being dressed as though for a ball at the Ritz; nor of her playing with a sophistication to match. Ferdinand the first presentable young man she has ever met? Hardly!

Miss Elsa Lanchester, as Ariel, was light, dainty, ethereal. I liked much her movement, her music, and the harmonious way in which those "ding-dongs" were "belled"; but this lady's voice is too high-pitched to deal authoritatively with Ariel's lines, which to my thinking should, for that reason, be spoken always by a man. The Caliban of Mr. Roger Livesey was among the evening's best performances, and was so fundamentally appealing that I am wondering whether following the lead of Mr. Atkins at Regents Park we are in for a succession of sympathetic monsters, as we have been of sympathetic Jews?

For the clowns, Mr. Morland Graham may be relied on to be funny, as Stephano, and Mr. Lawrence Bascomb also, but the latter is too vocally strident to orchestrate well with his companion; and I have heard more and louder laughs extracted from the business with the monster's legs than these comedians, discarding the conventional head-to-tail propinquity, were able with all their skill to induce. The courtier group was occasionally tedious, as too often happens upon the stage; its best character—the garrulous old Gonzalo (Mr. Evan John)—being spoiled by inappropriate dressing, make-up and speech. The resultant effect lacked the needful charm or aristocratic authority. Mr. Clifford Evans's Ferdinand gave pleasure, and the Alonzo of Marius Goring was well spoken. Altogether a somewhat incongruous yet quite pleasing production. Is Mr. Laughton going to give us an intimate Macbeth?

PERCY ALLEN.

Berlin Art Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

IN 30 WORKS by Werner Scholz on view lately at the von der Heyde Gallery the artists' development during the last few years was strikingly shown. A year ago, for example, his pictures were a living criticism of certain incidents and practices of the social organism. Now, his subjects are much brighter, and are treated in a variety of colors rathers than being controlled by a few vivid shades. For the first time landscapes are included.

The best picture of the exhibition, "The Star," is a blue-black-toned picture of trees against a deep sky in which one star is shining. In the foreground, a few delicate, yellow flowers give a faint glimmer to an otherwise dark picture.

"Kirchgang" (Going to Church) is outstanding. Three peasants, two women and one man, are standing near the open door of a church with their small children. The interior of the church is indicated by black darkness on the left side of the picture, but the colors of the exterior objects are warm and vivid against a white sunlit wall. The feeling of devotion which animates the peasants and keeps them listening to what is going on within the church is well depicted. Here, as in so many of his other pictures, Scholz paints people from the back, thus making the whole body and its general pose responsible for the expression. Whenever he paints faces, they are calm, unmoved, showing the type rather than the individual.

In contrast to Scholz's work was that of Christian Rohlfs, shown in the Nierendorf Gallery. His art approaches that of the French "pointilliste" school, except that he never paints in small color spots but by bright color strokes, arranged side by side, as Van Gogh did in his early work. These strokes, too, form a picture at a distance, and though this picture may be a little fantastic, it still bears the characteristics of its model. His pictures of cities, especially of those of North Germany with their Gothic steeples, have long won general appreciation. In spite of the abundance of glowing red, and the restlessness of the strokes, the calm splendor of the Gothic is effectively presented.

In the present exhibition, Rohlfs exhibited only studies of large flowers like sunflowers. The pictures have a very decorative effect and an admirable sureness of line and beauty of color. D. L.

Art Masterpieces of the 1933 World's Fair by C. J. Bulliet (Chicago: The North Mariano Press, $1) is the first of two volumes of reprints of the daily illustrated articles the author wrote for the Chicago Daily News on the paintings and sculpture that have been on exhibition at the Art Institute in that city during the past summer and autumn. Mr. Bulliet wrote his articles with no thought of book publication, but so wide was the approval of them—not only with the lay public for whom they were primarily designed but with museum authorities and other connoisseurs—that the demand for presentation in bound form, printed on plate paper, became imperative. There are 60 full-page reproductions, each faced by a page of text that conveys in 500 words or so a thumb-nail sketch of the artist and an essentializing comment upon his work, all done without lapses into studio lingo, and with the human always to the fore.

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EXHIBITION OF

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From January 27 to March 1

South Dakota Cites Back-to-Land Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D.—Evidence of a back-to-the-land trend in South Dakota is seen in figures released by the rural credit department here. Since the Rural Credit Sale Law became effective July 1, approximately 24,000 acres have been sold.

There has been a total of 98 tracts of land sold, according to Mr. C. L. Chase, director, bringing to this department a total of $204,047 or an average price of slightly more than $8.68 an acre.

Of these 98 tracts, 30 were located east of the Missouri River in South Dakota and represented 5160 acres selling for $20,020. The average per acre was a trifle above $17.44. The remaining tracts, west of the river, comprising 18,316 acres and brought $114,027 or an average of $6.22 per acre.

Boston Art Notes

Arts and Crafts

From Hancock, N. H., there has been received a collection of handmade things. They have been wrought by people who live at remote spots throughout the State. A new development of crafts has been started and has been sanctioned by influential people. The things sent are on view at the Society for Arts and Crafts on Newbury Street.

Handicraft is more likely to flourish among country folk who do not have the distractions of city life. They may not know their capabilities and so these new organizations will teach them. What has been done already shows considerable skill and ingenuity. At the Newbury Street show there are rugs, needlework, weaving and crocheting, woodcarving and miniature furniture. These home industries should be successful. The traits of handmade crafts recommend them above manufactured articles in many ways. There is no reason why the gift to use one's hands for useful and ornamental articles should be thwarted altogether.

Ivories From Ahab's Palace

At the Fogg Museum are to be seen a number of ivory fragments which were found on the site of Samaria, the ancient capital of Israel, by Prof. Kirsopp Lake and Dr. Blake of Harvard. Some are sculptures in the round, some, plaques cut in low relief, some are pieced together.

They have been divided by archæologists into two groups, those of finer and those of cruder workmanship. The former seem to have definite Egyptian characteristics; the latter have been thought to be native works. Artistically there is not a great deal to interest the observer. Historically the pieces are very important, serving as another link in the development of the history of craft. D. A.

Travelogue

Burton Holmes

Mr. Burton Holmes conducted a host of armchair passengers on another of his beautiful, bizarre world tours at Symphony Hall last night. He avoided the obvious, and enabled his journeyers to enjoy most of their time in the unfamiliar, and therefore more picturesque, scenes of the Near East, India and Africa.

Beginning his itinerary in Hollywood— Mr. Holmes can be excused for that, because he lives in Hollywood—he took his audience visually but rapidly over the effete civilizations of the West, devoting but a phrase and a flash to New York, London, Paris, Vienna, Budapest, and set them down amid the wonders of old Damascus.

The most beautiful scenes of the evening were easily the lavishly colored views which Mr. Holmes presented of the incomparable Taj at Agra, an example of eastern architecture which all the skill of the West has never excelled in beauty and symmetry. The most amusing scenes of the evening were the pictures of Mr. Holmes himself violently pacing back and forth across the imaginary line of the equator, so that when he again slips by the equator on ship he may assure the practical jokers with all truth that he has "crossed it many, many times."

Mr. Holmes concluded his itinerary with an Alaskan film made last year by Mr. Bradford Washburn, who was on the stage to describe his adventures in person.

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NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME. The undersigned officers of Federated Fishing Boats of America, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, County of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of all of the members entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of agreement duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of said Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc. JOHN GRAHAM, President; GEORGE S. GRUEBY, Treasurer; E. H. COOLEY, Secretary; B. F. WHALEN, FRANCIS J. O'HARA, WILLIAM E. WESTERBEKE, E. L. DUNN, ARTHUR L. PARKER, J. LAWRENCE ALPHEN, PATRICK J. O'HARA, JOHN BURNS JR., DEAN B. MELLISH, THOMAS J. CARROLL, B. DEVEREUX BARKER, ALEXANDER J. CHISHOLM, Majority of Directors.

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Featuring
Formal, Daytime and Sportswear
Millinery and Accessories
Always Advanced Styles

Limberlost Cake Shop
SUPERIOR CAKES, PIES, BREADS, Etc.
#23 NORTH 4TH ST. PHONE 50,134
Opposite Post Office

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
January Month of Opportunities
New Merchandise
New Fashions
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Beckwith Holmes Co.
Incorporated
"Motor Cars Since 1910"
Terraplane • Hudson
Distributor
We Are Now in Our New Location Known as Snow Park Filling Station Where We Offer Complete Service

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

HOME
ECONOMY QUALITY SERVICE
SUPPLY STORES

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

Princess Boot Shop
814 FRANKLIN ST., TAMPA, FLA.
Tampa's Leading Shoe Store
Sizes 3 to 9 WIDTHS AAAA to C

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER ONIE AVEI LHE
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY HATS

JUNE'S HAT SHOP
(Under New Ownership)
Hats of Distinction—Moderate Prices
Remodeling and Blocking
BESSIE M. THOMPSON
202 Madison Street TAMPA, FLA.

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN *and* BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

Beau Monde Shoppe
LAFAYETTE ARCADE BUILDING
448 WEST LAFAYETTE STREET
Exclusive Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

WEST PALM BEACH

CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE
Engineering Service Department
Phone 2-3133 Guaranty Building
Murry Building, Office First Floor
Palm Beach, Florida

QUALITY PAYS PHONE 2-3329
The LOG CABIN
325 DATURA STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sizzling Steaks
Southern Foods Carefully Prepared
Luncheon *Dinner*

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
INCORPORATED
STATIONERS
BOOK STORE
Office Equipment
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Hatch's INC.
A Complete Fashion Store
. . . Now Featuring
1934 Fashions

BEAUTY CULTURE
Gilbert's Beauty Parlor
18 COMEAN ARCADE
PHONE 67814 WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.
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Burkhardt's Electric Shop
207 CLEMATIS AVENUE
Contractor Dealer
All Small Appliances
Ranges, Water Heaters, Mazda Lamps

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

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CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
West Palm Beach, Fla.
38 Years Devoted to Style and Quality in Ready-to-Wear

WINTER HAVEN

WOMEN'S APPAREL
For FLORIDA Wear
Wait and Buy Here
GRAY'S
WINTER HAVEN

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041. 8-12 DAILY

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
May's
DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Three Days Only
THE JANUARY SALE ENDS
WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST
Save 25% to 50%
J. B. FALLAIZE
The Linen Store
231 PEACHTREE

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS - ART WORK - TYPOGRAPHY

Ponce de Leon Beauty Shoppe
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving—All lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
WE TRY TO PLEASE

Crawford's
FEATURING COSMETICS
HARRIET HUBBARD AYERS
BOURJOIS—COTY
HUDNUT—YARDLEY
WE DELIVER
184 PEACHTREE Wa 2760

THE WHOLE WORLD
is hurrying to return to quality
Muse's never left it!
GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.
"The style center of the south"
PEACHTREE, WALTON, BROAD

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WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

SHOES DYED ANY COLOR
EXPERT LUGGAGE REPAIRING
215 N. TRYON

P. 2-1346

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
... as a breath of Spring
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Charles J. Barr
25 Years' Experience in High-Grade Watch Repairing. Diamond Setting and Jewelry Repairing Done Very Reasonably.
107 SO. TRYON STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
NRA
837 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA
Magnificent Pebble Beach estate of 3 acres beautifully cultivated; 12-room English-type home completely furnished; panoramic view of ocean and forest; 5 minutes to golf links; small amount of cash will handle. Full particulars, EVELYN MILLAR HOYLE, 14 Tillman Place, San Francisco.

PALM SPRINGS, CALIF.—40 acres in this California's most exclusive Desert resort; for subdivision, residence, or rest home. M. E. WEITZ, 717 S. Cochran, Los Angeles.

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LOS ANGELES DISTRICT—Property to exchange; submit your property giving all data, for groves, business, income or residence. KOCH, 225 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Be independent; increase your income showing unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's-children's wearing apparel to friends, neighbors; easy, pleasant spare time work; liberal commissions; no experience—no investment required; samples loaned; write for 15-day consignment plan and territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, N. Y.

STAMPS FOR SALE

BYRD IMPERFS.—GREEK AIR MAPS
Unguimmed, bordered sheet, 6 Byrds, to be had only at National Stamp Exhibition P. O., Rockefeller Center, N. Y. postpaid, 30c. Special first-day covers, complete sheet and exhibition cancellation, Feb. 10, 35c; 5, $1.60; 10, $3. Complete sheet on special cover from Little America, 1933, 85c. Also perfect Byrd stamps: singles, 5c; blocks, 4, 18c; 6, 25c. New Greek airmail map stamps, 2 denominations, 5c. Add 3c postage to orders under $1. MRS. E. A. BROWN, 1 Marble Hill Avenue, New York City.

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LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004

SEATTLE
824 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904

PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173

KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702

CHICAGO
333 North Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641

DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610

BOSTON
1 Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330

NEW YORK
500 Fifth Avenue Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600

MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg. Tel. 3-2445

LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364

PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42-71

BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178

FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23.406

Also by local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO, Tudor House, 5 Mariette Pasha St., opposite Cairo Museum—English management; sightseeing arranged.

EUROPE

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

HATS for LADIES
Valborg Rocatis
WORSAAESVEJ 13 ST.
MODERATE PRICES

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40. Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES

Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

Hellerup Farvehandel
Strandvej 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
WALL-PAPERS, COLOUR and PAINTING REQUISITES

"ACACIA"
FLOWERS
Falkonералle 1. Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

"JOSI" - GLOVES
PALÆGADE 4 COPENHAGEN K
TEL. 13579
We make your gloves to suit your personal individuality.

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 100

GERMANY

BERLIN

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Unter den Linden 59A

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

Möbel-Kamerling
N. Kastanienallee 86 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr.
Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jud. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben. Polstermöbl., mod. Möbelstoffe. Zurückgen. Zim. unt. Preis. Auch Teilzahlg. 30 Jahr bestehen. Anerkenn.
—Furniture Dealers—

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH Fleischermeister
Bln N. Müllerstr. 83 (el. D 6 Wedding 0783
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

Continental Europe, Africa and Australia

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids-Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71 73 75a
Tel 554030 Giro 22578

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REST and BOARDING HOUSE "DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, hot and cold running water
Pleasant quiet home from 14.00
Vegetarian meals if desired.
Klein Hoefyzerlaan 1. Tel. 16910

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OSLO

BOOK BINDING
Excellent Work
BIRGER ROTHEIM
ABBEDIENG VEIEN 4. Tel. 59293

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Lagersons
SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm Kungsgatan 5

EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS
by
ELVI TONDEN
at Gummessons Konsthandel
Strandvägen 17, Stockholm
February 1-14, 1934

TOKIO
ORIENTAL WARES
Hamngatan 24 (Hamngatsbacken)
Tel. 109232
SPECIALITY: Japanese and Chinese Silks

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
Biblioteksbokhandeln
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 12

MISS SIGNE ARVIDSON
Piano Lessons
Vikingagatan 25 Tel. 387092

SWITZERLAND

AROSA

Children's Home
and Private School
FREUDENBERG
Propr. J. Schaeppi Tel 296

BERNE

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THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36.523
First Class Grocery Store

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
MARKTGASSE 59
Founded 1868

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Waterproof Coats
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7

FLOWER SHOP
FRAU E. BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

ED. MEYER- V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A.G.
Schwanengasse 5 Tel. 27.181

ERNST DENHOF
PIANIST
Is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils.
DITTLINGERWEG 14

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Zeughausgasse 17. Tel. 34.281
Alle Arten Buchbinderei

MRS. RIS-GERBER
Excellent
Family Pension
Neuengasse 23,

BERNE *(Continued)*

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
KNITTED GOODS
STOCKINGS
WOOLS
UNDERWEAR
NAEDLEWORK
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING

Gipserei - Malerei - Spritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
Authorized DUCO Refinishing Station for Cars and Fine Furniture
GREYERZSTRASSE 80 Tel. 22.417

CHATEAU D'ŒX

MOUNTAIN RESORT
for CHILDREN
Excellent schools, French and English, Sports
Family pension VILLA "MON CHEZ NOUS" receives 10 children from 7 to 17. Watchful and loving care in all matters.
Mesdames Masson et Jaquet

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MONITOR
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16 RUE DU MONT BLANC

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

COAL — COKE — WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.763

INTERLAKEN

When visiting the
BERNESE OBERLAND
SWITZERLAND, ask for
Burri's Eating Butter and Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyere Cheese
Dairy Products F. BURRI Tel. 309

LAUSANNE

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22.136

Finest Grocery Store
A. GANTIN-CRAUSAZ
RUE ENNING 6
All Swiss Chocolates
State Salt
Delivery to Domicile Tel. 23.011

Tea Room De Richemont
(Cosy Corner)
CONFISERIE PATISSERIE
BONBONS SURFINS
LIGHT LUNCHES
R. SINNIGER-VALET
Petit-Chene 28 Tel. 25.20o

ST. GALLEN

STATIONERY
For Personal and Business Use
Fountain Pens
P. GIMMI & CIE
Neugasse 52

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Albrecht Schlapfer & Co
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

HEIMELIGE
PRIVAT-PENSION
mit vorzüglichem Essen
Jede Preislage Tel. 41.916
FAMILIE SCHMIDT, ZURICH 8
Zollikerstrasse 22

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. Cen. 5330
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

Shorthand *Typewriting* *Duplicating*
MISS GRACE HILL
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88 St George's Street Phone Central 921

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 1882 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
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P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN *(Continued)*

MIDDLEMOSTS
Ladies' Outfitters
76 St. George's Street
Cape Town
OUR SLOGAN—
"Where Good Clothes Cost Less."

DIAMONDS
We are specialists in
DIAMOND RINGS
GLASSPOOLES
Adderley Street
Cape Town

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY, Ltd.
Tel. 6021, 6025 and 6028 Cen.
45 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
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LOWTHERS BREAD
76, ALICE STREET Phone 380
Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

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All Varieties a Speciality
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea and Party Sandwiches. Cut at short notice and delivered.
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The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
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All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books.
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Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
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GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Road Telephone Cen 3007
Ask Your Grocer for: Floor Polish. Cloudy Ammonia. Salad & Cooking Oil. Sheep Dip. Step Marking Oil. Motor Car Polish.
EUZOL MADE IN DURBAN
Manufacturer's Agent:
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Electrical Installation and Repairs
Speciality
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NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
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GOWNS and MILLINERY
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DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

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Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
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All makes of rebuilt or second hand. Repairs a speciality. Printers and Stationers. Woodstock Typewriter Agent.
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Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
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Sanitary Engineer, General Plumber, Drainer, and Gas Fitter
Hot Water Installations.
103 CLAIM ST., COR. KOTZE STREET
Phone 44-2022

Union of South Africa

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are known the world over for their supremacy
Buy your next Goodrich Tyres from us. All stocks hold Maker's full guarantee and are new and fresh. Our prices are competitive with any in the Union. Railage paid to any Station in South Africa.

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Ward & Salmons
For value in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner Eloff and President Sts.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 7491/3
ALSO AT
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners

"Fanny"
Highest Standard in Quality and Cleanliness. Cakes, pastries, teas, lunches and dinners
37 LOVEDAY ST.
62 KERK ST.
96 PRITCHARD ST.

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Tea and Sandwich Lounge
PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY
1, 3, 5, 7 Royal Arcade, Phone 7452/4
PRITCHARD and KERK STREETS

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Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

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Repairs a Speciality
D. F. Campbell, Proprietor
Corner Delvers and Albert Streets
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The PIETERMARITZBURG Co-operative Society
Limited
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For Quality, Service, Satisfaction
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ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS
Send for free illustrated booklets concerning our SOCIETY

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LIMITED
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"Majestic" Refrigerators
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MOTOR ENGINEER
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialist
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For Fire, Motor, Marine, and every class of INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Netherlands Bank Buildings, Main Street
PORT ELIZABETH
Bloemfontein Box 583
East London Box 62
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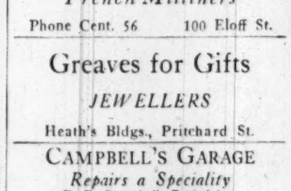
THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Follow the Crowds to So. Africa's
Most Up-to-Date and Popular Store
BECKETTS
For Drapery, Fancy Goods, Outfitting, Showroom, Hardware, Furniture, Crockery, Grocery and Shoes.
In addition there is a most wonderful Bazaar stocked with goods to please all.
T. W. BECKETT & CO. LTD.
BOX 424, PRETORIA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Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

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G. J. GRICE Ltd.
90-92 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE
Piano, Music Warehouse, Gramophones, Rolls, Records, Sheet Music, All Musical Supplies.

V. C. STORES Ltd.
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store NEWSTEAD
Ann St., Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Rd Nundah—Five Ways, Grange—Cr Chalk St. and Lutwyche Rd Lutwyche Sandgate Central—Pier Ave., Sandgate.
Free Delivery All Branches

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
KEDRON BROOK ROAD, WILSTON
Phone M7135 Estimates Free

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave
362 GEORGE STREET D. P. Crowe

GEELONG

Riverside Dairy
for
Purity and Promptness
H. A. Tomkins, Phone 2379
Roslyn Road, Belmont
GEELONG

MELBOURNE

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MANTON'S
MELBOURNE'S MOST PROGRESSIVE STORE FOR
FROCKS COATS
SILKS WOOLLENS
MANCHESTER
LACES HOSIERY
UNDERCLOTHING
GLOVES CORSETS
MAIDS WEAR
MILLINERY
FURNISHINGS
MANTON'S
MANTON & SONS PTY LTD.
240 BOURKE ST MELBOURNE

georgette pty ltd
266 COLLINS ST.
announces a new smart
cash department
HATS from 1 guinea
FROCKS from 3 guineas
Tel. C 6733

GOWNS CREATED BY
INCLEY
183-187 Collins Street
are individual. The best quality materials only are used in producing the most up-to-date models.
EST 1887 C. 3088

SINGLETON'S
CARPET CLEANING SERVICE
with or without removal
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

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FIRE AND GENERAL
Established over 50 Years
Branches in All States
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Beaufort House
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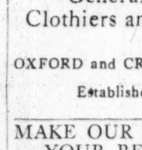

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Daily Features

All Nature

Edelweiss

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EDELWEISS (ay'-del-vise) is the floral emblem of purity. It is the bloom that travelers in Europe's tallest mountains search for diligently. It grows only 4 to 10 inches tall, finding nourishment in the sandiest, rockiest soil imaginable, in places where deep snows cover it in the winter, and where the sun's rays beat heaviest in summer.

The Alps, however, have no monopoly on the pearly-blossomed edelweiss. It is found in Russia and in the Himalayan Mountains. In fact, gardeners have found that they can raise the plants in nearly every part of the world, provided they give the plants stony, sandy soil with just a trace of loam; wedging them into crevices or into small holes in the rockery.

Edelweiss must have plenty of sun in summer and ample protection from frost in the winter. Good drainage is essential too. So there's no reason why it should not grow in your garden.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

233

The one and only criticism I would care to make regarding the lecture said the student was that his various digressions off the main subject of his address made the lecture which otherwise might have developed a good point assume the appearance of a rambling one

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

In Lighter Vein

Today's Limerick

It couldn't have weighed but a lb.
But, oh, how it could cover grb.
That rabbit just flew
And outdistanced too
A long-legged streak of a hb.

Speaking of Ducks

Wife (pointing to highly priced hat in shop window): "John, dear, isn't that a duck of a hat?"

Husband: "Yes, but I prefer a duck with a smaller bill!"—*Pearson's.*

In a Hurry

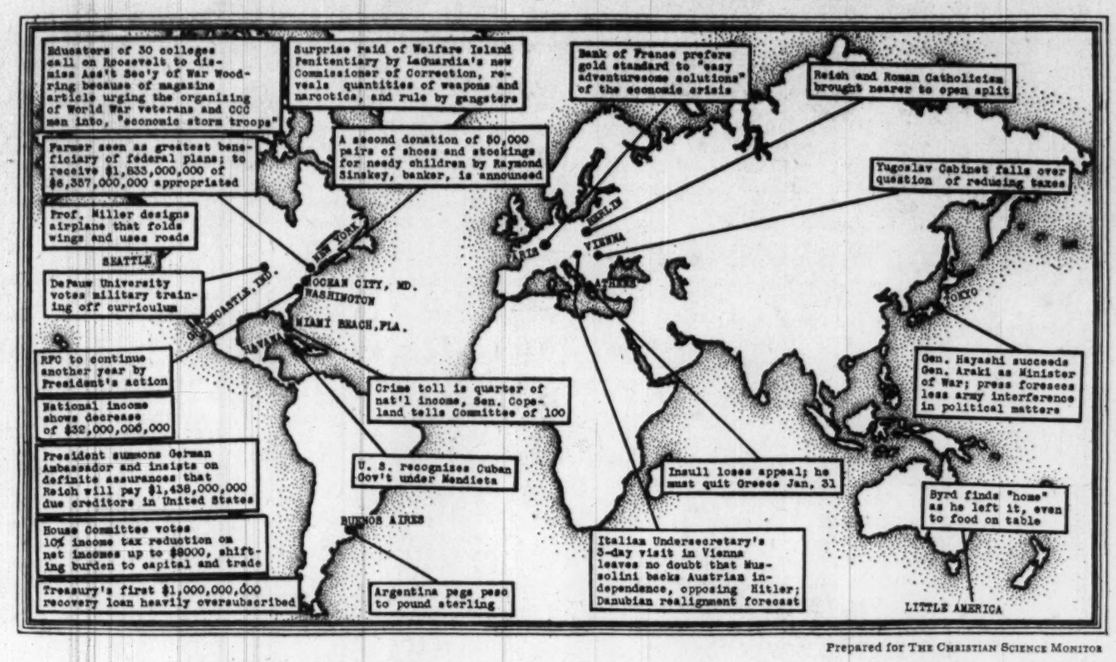
Astronomer: "The light of the star I am going to show you takes four hours to reach the earth."

Visitor: "Very interesting—but I'm afraid I can't stay so long."—*Pearsons.*

—Humorist

Husband: "My dear, I've found out why that row of peas never came up. I forgot to plant them."

World News of the Week at a Glance


Educators of 30 colleges call on Roosevelt to dismiss Ass't Sec'y of War Woodring because of magazine article urging the organizing of World War veterans and CCC men into, "economic storm troops"
Surprise raid of Welfare Island Penitentiary by LaGuardia's new Commissioner of Correction, reveals quantities of weapons and narcotics, and rule by gangsters
Bank of France prefers gold standard to "easy adventuresome solutions" of the economic crisis
Reich and Roman Catholicism brought nearer to open split
A second donation of 50,000 pairs of shoes and stockings for needy children by Raymond Sinskey, banker, is announced
Farmer seen as greatest beneficiary of federal plans; to receive $1,633,000,000 of $6,387,000,000 appropriated
Yugoslav Cabinet falls over question of reducing taxes
Prof. Miller designs airplane that folds wings and uses roads
SEATTLE
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OCEAN CITY, MD.
WASHINGTON
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
HAVANA
RFC to continue another year by President's action
Crime toll is quarter of nat'l income, Sen. Copeland tells Committee of 100
Gen. Hayashi succeeds Gen. Araki as Minister of War; press foresees less army interference in political matters
National income shows decrease of $32,000,000,000
U. S. recognizes Cuban Gov't under Mendieta
President summons German Ambassador and insists on definite assurances that Reich will pay $1,438,000,000 due creditors in United States
Insull loses appeal; he must quit Greece Jan. 31
Byrd finds "home" as he left it, even to food on table
House Committee votes 10% income tax reduction on net incomes up to $8000, shifting burden to capital and trade
BUENOS AIRES
Italian Undersecretary's 3-day visit in Vienna leaves no doubt that Mussolini backs Austrian independence, opposing Hitler; Danubian realignment forecast
Treasury's first $1,000,000,000 recovery loan heavily oversubscribed
Argentina pegs peso to pound sterling
LITTLE AMERICA

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Re-Covering Pillows

WHEN a young woman solicited the job of recovering my sofa pillows, I hailed her with delight. She took measurements of all that needed new covers, and the chair backs that needed new upholstering, and gave me all the requirements as to goods, guimpes, and kinds of tacks. When I had chosen my goods she came and made the new covers and upholstered the pieces needing such treatment. She knew how to "box" pillows nicely and to cut patterns for re-covering chairs. Many clever seamstresses out of dressmaking work could find housewives eager for this kind of service. Miss Betty L.

Lavender Bags

IT IS not hard to grow sweet-smelling plants and herbs. One girl had two long rows of lavender plants along the family vegetable garden, and she carefully picked the fragrant parts of the plant, dried the leaves, and put them in small tulle bags. Many women like these to put in dresser drawers or to lay in boxes in which clothing is packed away. B. R. L.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Leviticus"

IN ACCORDANCE with Jewish custom, the third Biblical book was originally entitled *Wayyikra* ("and he called"), from the first word of Lev. 1:1 in the Hebrew manuscripts. When it was translated into Greek, however, a more descriptive title was desired; and it received the name *Leueitikon*, "the levitical (book)," from its regulations concerning the Levites, the priests, and sacrifices in general. For example, Aaron, who was of the family of Levi, is mentioned upward of 75 times in the book; and the first nine chapters deal with his priestly duties and those of his sons.

The Latin Vulgate adapted the Greek term *Leuetikon* to the familiar form *Leviticus*, which passed into our English Bible without further change.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Radio in France

There is one radio for every 40 persons in France.

Tropical Vermont

Coral reefs bring to mind tossing ocean waves, palm trees, and tropical skies; yet, much to the surprise of the geological world, a coral reef was discovered in Vermont.

The "Ghost Walks"

When Shakespeare's Hamlet was first produced, performances were not held regularly, so players were paid only on the days when the "ghost walked." Hence pay day is still frequently referred to as "the day the ghost walks."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I HAD rather believe all the fables and the legends and the Talmud and the Alcoran, than that this universal frame is without a mind.—BACON *in "Of Atheism."*

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ephraim—*E'-fray-im;* not *E'-fram.*

Daniel—Two syllables, *Dan'-yel.*

Isaiah—In America, preferably *I-zay'-ya;* in Britain, *I-zi'-ya.*

Darius—*Da-ri'-us.*

Persians—Preferably *Pur'-shanz* (*-shanz* is second choice).

Version—*Vur'shun.*

Family—Three syllables.

Panoply—A full suit of plate armor. "Anything defending or protecting completely by covering or enveloping" (Webster's).

"Precious jewel" in toad's head—Fenton (1569) said: "There is to be found in the heads of old and great toads a stone they call borax or stelon, which, being used as rings, gives forewarning against venom." (The stone was alleged to sweat and change color when near poison.)

"Man's extremity is God's opportunity"—According to Hoyt, this quotation is traceable to John Flavel's "Faithful and Ancient Account of Some Late and Wonderful Sea Deliverances" (published before 1691).

"Fell among thieves" (Luke 10:30) —It may be noted that the word *lestes*, rendered "thief" in this verse, is properly "robber, freebooter, brigand"; and is not to be confounded with *kleptes*, "thief, one who takes property by stealth" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon, p. 377). Moffatt, Goodspeed, Weymouth, and the Revised Version render "robbers."

"Priest . . . Levite . . . Samaritan" (Luke 10:31-33)—Priests and Levites were functionaries of the Jewish temple at Jerusalem, and it appears that in this instance the priest was returning from that city to the priestly town of Jericho (cf. Farrar: "Luke," p. 254).

The Samaritans worshiped at the rival sanctuary which had been founded by a schismatic Jewish priest on Mount Gerizim in Samaria, and this is one of the reasons why "the Jews have no dealings with the remarked that the Samaritan "was Samaritans" (John 4:9). It has been not coming down from the Holy City and temple, as the priest and Levite were, but from the unauthorized worship of alien Gerizim" (Farrar: *loc. cit.*).

"Two pence" (Luke 10:35) — The Greek or Roman *denarius* appears to have been equivalent in purchasing power to the British florin—about 50 cents in American money. On this view the "two pence" (literally "two denarii") would be "about four shillings" (Plummer: "Luke," p. 212), or, as Goodspeed renders it, "a dollar."

However, in weight of silver the denarius is more nearly represented by "shilling"; so Weymouth renders: "he took out two shillings"; and Moffatt: "a couple of shillings." At that period "two denarii" would be "enough to pay for the man for some days" (Farrar: *op. cit.*, p. 206).

"The coasts of the earth" (Jer. 31: 8) — The Hebrew word rendered "coasts" means more literally "extreme or remote parts" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, p. 438). Thus Smith and the Revised Version read: "the uttermost parts of the earth"; and Moffatt: "the ends of the earth."

"Sing unto the Lord" (Psalm 30:4) —In the original, the verb is usually employed in the sense of "to sing praise" to God (Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 274); hence the Revised Version and Moffatt have: "sing praise"; and Smith: "sing praises."

"His anger endureth but a moment; in his favour is life" (Psalm 30:5)—Moffatt offers this interesting rendering: "His anger only lasts a moment, his favour lasts a life time"; and the Revised Version (Margin) gives a similar translation: "His anger is but for a moment, his favour is for a life time." Kent suggests: "His anger is momentary, but in his favor is full life."

"Who shall separate us from the love of Christ" (Rom. 8:35)—This reading is found in a large majority of the manuscripts and is accepted by the Revised Version, Moffatt, Weymouth, and Goodspeed. It may be noted, however, that the well-known and important Sinaitic Manuscript has ". . . from the love of God"; and the Vatican Codex combines the two readings, giving: ". . . from the love of God in Christ" (compare verse 39).

"That we should believe on the name of his son Jesus Christ" (I John 3:23) — Among the Jews the word "name," whether in Hebrew (*shem*) or in Greek (*onoma*), is often regarded as summing up the nature or qualities of the one who bore it; hence it was often used in the sense of "person, personality, power, authority, character . . . as something inseparable from the person to whom it belongs, something of his essence" (Souter: Greek Lexicon, p. 176).

Goodspeed and Weymouth translate simply: "that we are to believe in his Son Jesus Christ"; while Moffatt has: "that we are to believe in the name of his Son Jesus Christ."

"Princes" (Dan. 6:I, 4)—The Aramaic word *achashdarpenin* is rendered "satraps" by the Revised Version, Smith, and Moffatt. "Satraps" were high officials of the Persian Government, each of whom "was the governor of a whole province and held the position of a vassal king. . . . Under the Satraps were the 'Pechahs' or 'governors of smaller districts.'" (Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible, Vol. IV, p. 114). It may be noted that Nehemiah was a "Pechah" (or "governor," as the King James Version renders it; see Neh. 12:26).

"A lamentable voice" (Dan. 6:20)—The word translated "lamentable" (accent on first syllable) comes from an Aramaic verb meaning "to pain or grieve"; so a literal rendering would be "a pained voice."

"Because he believed in his God" (Dan. 6:23)—Smith, Moffatt, and the Revised Version translate: "because he had trusted in his God."

"Three times a day" (Dan. 6:13)—Compare the reference in Psalm 55: 17—"evening, and morning, and at noon, will I pray, and cry aloud."

"In later times, the three hours of prayer were: the time when the morning burnt-offering was offered, —in the afternoon at the ninth hour (our three o'clock) when the evening meal offering was offered,—and at sunset" (see Driver: "Daniel," p. 75).

"All flesh" (Psalm 145:21)—This is a literal rendering of the original phrase; but in Hebrew, as in English idiom, it came to have the sense of "all living beings" or "all mankind" (cf. Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 142). Thus Moffatt renders: "all men."

"With lovingkindness have I drawn thee" (Jer. 31:3)—The verb rendered "draw" also means to "draw out," and so to "prolong or continue"; and the word for "with" is not in the original. Consequently, an alternative rendering would be: "I have prolonged kindness to thee." So the Margin of the Revised Version reads: "I have continued . . ." and the Margin of our Authorized Version: "I have extended loving kindness unto thee."

"Nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature" (Rom. 8:39) — In modern usage, "creature" is apt to refer chiefly or solely to "a living being" (particularly an animal). But the Greek word *ktisis* ("creature") has properly the wider sense of "any created thing." Compare Weymouth: "nor any created thing." Goodspeed renders: "nor any supernatural forces either of height or depth."

"Redeeming the time" (Eph. 5:16) —This is a literal rendering of the original, but Goodspeed brings out the thought of the phrase in modern idiom: "make the most of your opportunity." (Cf. Moffatt: "make the very most of your time.")

"Excess" (Eph. 5:18) — Strictly speaking, the Greek word *asotia* refers not to "excess" but to its results: "an abandoned, dissolute life," "profligacy," literally the state of one who, according to the Greek, could not be saved (from *a*, "not," and a contracted form of *sozein*, "to save").

"Thou wilt hear me" (Ps. 17:6)—The Hebrew verb *anah* means literally "to answer"; hence Moffatt and the Revised Version use "answer."

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

No NRA regulated hours of labor when the future founder and editor of the New York Tribune, a boy of 20, took his first job in New York City in 1831. Of his experience in John T. West's printing house, Horace Greeley has this to say in his "Recollections of a Busy Life": "By diligent type-sticking through 12 to 14 hours per day, I was able, at my best, to earn but $5 to $6 per week."

The late Edward W. Scripps, Illinois farm boy, established the Penny Press of Cleveland in 1878 on borrowed money. This newspaper for the masses became the Cleveland Press. It was the first of the Scripps chain of newspapers out of which grew the Scripps-McRae chain, and later the Scripps-Howard chain.

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Friendly Ministry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

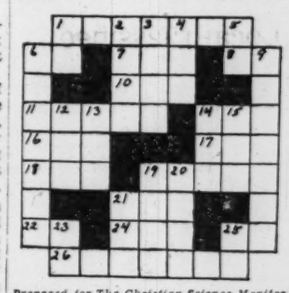
THE manager of a traveling theatrical company was standing in the lobby of a theater in a small city of the Middle West, between the second and third acts of his show, when he was approached by the pastor of a local church. The clergyman commented on the moral nature of the play and the clever delineation of the characters. In the course of the conversation he remarked that actors playing "one-night stands" had little opportunity to enjoy any of the atmosphere of home, and he extended an invitation to the entire company to visit his home that night following the performance. If it was accepted, he promised to do his best to give them an enjoyable hour or two, and provide some appetizing refreshments.

When the manager relayed the invitation to the company, there was some question regarding acceptance; some thought it might lead to a religious discussion; but in the end, all agreed to "take a chance."

The little party at the minister's home proved to be an enjoyable affair in every respect. The topic of conversation was always one congenial to the troupers. The motherly housekeeper had prepared a splendid "after-theater" supper in generous quantity, and it was well after the midnight hour when the party came to an end.

The friendly pastor of the church in the Middle West may never know the good results of his act of sincere fellowship, but the manager of the company does. The conversation frequently thereafter turned to the enjoyable few hours spent at the clergyman's home, and the expression of what a thoroughly "good fellow" he was came from the lips of all. The skeptics in the company changed their views entirely, and members sought opportunity to attend church services whenever the traveling arrangements would permit.

Junior Cross-Word No. 89



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Holes in the ground made by certain animals.
6—Pronoun.
7—Organ of hearing.
8—Gulf of Siberia.
10—Insect.
11—John —— was an American Revolutionary general.
14—Guido's highest note.
16—French coin.
17—Fabulous bird of Arabia.
18—State whose capital is Little Rock (abbr.).
19—Say.
21—Meadow.
22—Expression of inquiry.
24—Elongated fish.
25—Not out.
26—One of the constituent parts of anything.

Down

1—Exist.
2—To raise or set up.
3—Classify.
4—Fragment.
5—Thus.
6—Communication sent from one to another.
9—Darken.
12—Noun ending.
13—Diving bird.
14—Before.
15—River in Chile.
19—To appear.
20—Dim.
21—American Confederate general.
23—Pronoun.
25—Rome is capital of European kingdom abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

Boston Herald: According to printed descriptions, that Loch Ness monster has seven humps on his back and never gets his head above water, so we fancy seaserpenting can't be much better than any other business.

Punch: One thing about being an Italian is that you can leave all the New Year resolutions to Mussolini.

Los Angeles Times: Things are going up, but you can still find swell bargains in second-hand mahogany directors' tables.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Good Guess*

By CARMACK

Today I had a bone that I didn't need, so I decided to turn it over to some member of the Bone Exchange—
But as I was going down Cedar street I met a strange dog—
And he turned around and began to follow me—
And he licked his chops and looked so hungry that I decided he probably needed it as much as any member of the Bone Exchange—
So I gave it to him—
And sure enough, he said he hadn't had a bite to eat since yesterday morning—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Collecting Where the Money Is

CONGRESS apparently is determined—if the action of the House Ways and Means Committee is representative of its sentiment—to make the wealthy pay the costs of the recovery program in the United States so far as possible. Big incomes may be much scarcer than a few years ago, but the committee proposes to tax them within a few per cent of the maximum war-time rates.

In this respect it adopts the scale of surtax rates proposed by a subcommittee a few weeks ago, ranging up to 59 per cent on any annual income above $1,000,000. But the recommendation of the whole committee does not stop at levying heavily on the rich; it would go on to lighten relatively the load on the small income tax payer. It proposes to grant a 10 per cent deduction on earned incomes up to $8000.

This sort of a program, while it follows closely the rule of contributing to government according to ability to pay, raises on the other hand a question whether it is wise to narrow the base of taxation to the point where the bulk of the population may feel that it can vote large expenditures with impunity and the bill will fall on the then politically helpless rich. This is a genuine danger and not the only one, for it is easy to overestimate the revenue to be obtained from high income taxes. In the present instance the $200,000,000 which the committee expects from its various changes is but a small installment on the $7,000,000,000 deficit President Roosevelt forecasts for the coming year.

Yet if the very conditions the nation seeks to remedy through its program for agriculture, business and industry are not instead to be made worse, the committee's plan of collecting so far as possible from the higher brackets of income appears to be sound sense. Among the many explanations offered as to the reason for the recent economic fiasco—and it is, of course, the product of more than one factor—none seems more convincing than the theory that excessive centralization of wealth created a vacuum of consumer buying power.

Now taxation of consumers will not remedy that. Heretofore it has been felt that to have large reservoirs of wealth in the hands of those who would spend it to produce goods was the surest way of putting people to work; this time more need is seen for purchasing power in the hands of those who will spend it to consume goods and in that way give employment. Meanwhile the larger incomes can bear the burdens of government.

Whether the rates put forward by the House committee are too heavy or not heavy enough the country must judge. At any event, the nation probably will go on experimenting in quest of a rate schedule sufficiently broad that the little salary earner will have a reminder of his stake in keeping down government expenses and sufficiently steep that the big financier will find his zest for exploiting profit advantages somewhat tempered.

The Shame of a City

WHEN Judge Samuel Seabury finished his probe into the affairs of New York City, so much mismanagement and corruption had been unearthed that it might have been concluded that most of the evil had been disclosed. But much of it remained covered so long as Tammany held sway. In the four weeks since Mayor LaGuardia and his Fusion administration took office, almost daily disclosures have revealed darker depths of the city's shame and betrayal.

The new Commissioner of Markets found his department honeycombed with graft and favoritism and with political parasites on the pay roll, absent practically all the time and yet paid for full service. One clerk apparently worked ten days in one year, receiving a salary of $2475, or $247.50 a day.

The police department simultaneously began to clean its own house and wage war on politically intrenched racketeers and gamblers. The corporation counsel unearthed extravagant payments of more than a million dollars in fees to a dozen politically favored real estate appraisers in condemnation proceedings. Another department is running down reports that contracts for institutional supplies were awarded, not to the lowest bidder, but to political favorites who delivered inferior goods at exorbitant prices and billed the city, it is alleged, for double the quantity of goods delivered.

But the most disgraceful disclosure of all to date is that the city penitentiary on Welfare Island (they call it "Welfare"!) virtually had been turned over to the rule of the gangsters committed to it, that this condition had been known for months, that the city had been warned of its existence by the State Department of Correction, the Grand Jury and the New York Prison Association—and still it had been permitted to continue.

The story disclosed by the surprise raid led by Austin H. MacCormick, the new Commissioner of Correction, to recapture the institution and restore it to the control of responsible officials, is an amazing chapter of municipal degradation. The details of vice, degeneracy, drug addiction, and graft are revolting to every sense of decency. Thugs and racketeers living in luxury and served by valets ruled the prison and dispensed favors. Narcotics smuggled in not only by prisoners and corrupt keepers, but by the use of carrier pigeons, were found in cells. Some of the cells were wired for telephones so that gangsters could carry on their activities outside as well as inside the prison.

If Lord Bryce, years ago, found the faults of government in American cities "open and palpable," what would he think of today's disclosures in New York? Yet the shame of New York is not in uncovering the rottenness, but in the fact that it has been so long permitted, indeed protected and fostered, by Tammany. The necessity of washing dirty municipal linen in public is regrettable, but if it leads to regeneration of New York and other American cities, it will be justified.

The betrayal of New York is the old story of corrupt alliance between politics and crime, made possible by the selfish indifference and mistaken tolerance of citizens. On the very day that the rottenness of the city penitentiary was being disclosed, thousands of persons were lining the streets to pay a last tribute to a Brooklyn political leader who had passed after years of usefulness to Tammany, and mawkish sentiment marked public tributes from those in high places to the "personal" qualities of the departed leader.

Every American city can read a lesson from New York's experience. It is time to discard rule by political machines which operate a city as a charitable institution, dispensing favors at public expense to build up their own political power and personal fortunes. It is time to smash such boss rule everywhere.

The courage with which the Fusion administration in New York has tackled the job of cleaning the Augean stables is the brightest spot in a situation which hangs like a pall over many American cities. The fight which Mayor LaGuardia and his administration are making deserves not only legislative and popular support locally, but moral support from one end of the country to the other.

Keeping the Press Free

SINCE John Milton's day, and before, journalists have been jealous of such liberty as they have been able to win. In recent years there has been marked alarm for the freedom of the press. It has arisen largely because of the summary way in which newspapers have been brought under government control in Russia, Italy, Spain, Germany, Austria, Japan, China, and in most of the Balkan and Latin-American countries. There remain, in fact, only a scant half dozen important lands where the press is free to make decisions.

The United States is one of the fortunate countries. Great Britain is another. There has been no serious gesture toward restriction in Britain. In the United States some publishers profess to see in the National Industrial Recovery Act a threat to press freedom. General Johnson has ridiculed these alarms which some other observers declare not real concern for press freedom, but only selfish fears that the publishers might be obliged to cease certain inequitable practices and to grant proper wages and hours to employees.

Such injustices NRA was intended to correct. Most publishers were only too happy to fall in step. A few, however, objected, and turned the full blast of the publicity they controlled against the plan. Dr. Willard G. Bleyer, director of the School of Journalism at the University of Wisconsin, a discerning student of the press, gives such ballyhoo short shrift. In a recent public address, he pointed out that it is not the editors but the publishers who have been most active in these discussions.

Publishers today are likely to be bankers or general business executives for whom the production of a newspaper is an industrial and merchandising problem different only in details from the production and merchandising of shoes or beer or electric refrigerators.

They do care a great deal for their profits, and if NRA threatens to reduce profits, so much the worse for NRA. Most cities of the United States, Dr. Bleyer points out, are at the mercy of one publisher, whose local monopoly enables him to determine what residents of that community shall or shall not know about their community, their state, the nation, or the world. Under such conditions, he says, "freedom of the press" empowers the publisher to mislead as well as to enlighten.

Many newspapers in other countries have colored the news, pandered to the lowest instincts of man, lied to readers, and fomented discord. Those newspapers now have lost their freedom. If the same is not to happen in the United States the press itself will need to institute what Dr. Bleyer calls "effective self-regulation."

Speed Unused

EIGHTY miles an hour! Ninety! Perhaps more! The automobile salesman imparts this information with considerable pride to his customer who nods casually, but inwardly feels a throb of excitement. He looks at the shiny beetle with new respect. Eighty miles an hour! Some car! Exhibiting his purchase to his friends, he remarks nonchalantly, "Oh, she'll do eighty easy." And his chest expands perceptibly. Later it may occur to him that the salesman neglected to provide a map of eighty-mile-an-hour speedways, or, if he is just an average driver, he will promptly forget the surplus power and proceed to drive at his own moderate pace.

Automobiles may be geared to eighty or ninety miles an hour, but present-day highways are not. Even on the most modern, such speed is a menace, and while there are a few stretches where speeding is allowed, the average person covers most of his mileage where traffic is heavy. Quick pick-up is useful, but sustained high speeds, though possible mechanically, are neither practical nor lawful. The only place where they can be used to advantage, at present, is in the air; on the ground there are too many curves, intersections, pedestrians, and other motorists to permit such rapid travel.

Although certain turnpikes may be said to have no prescribed speed limit, motorists are expected to use reason and judgment. Three fatal accidents on the new six-lane Boston-Worcester highway in Massachusetts not long ago resulted in a systematic patrolling of this road, and those exceeding forty miles an hour were stopped and cautioned. In a recent case, the judge ruled that fifty-five miles an hour was too fast and the offender was fined. Some states now define their limit as a speed which is "reasonable and proper," but even by the most lenient, these words could rarely be applied to eighty miles an hour.

Not so many years ago thirty miles an hour was considered a good speed. With the gradual improvement in highways the average pace has increased until it is now estimated at approximately forty-five miles an hour, but still greater betterments and safeguards must come before the motorist can make practical use of the full horsepower of his car. That more speed is not the cry of automobile owners today, however, is revealed in the results of a questionnaire, sent to 1,500,000 motorists by the Customer Research Staff of General Motors, which placed speed at the end of ten desired qualities.

Eighty miles an hour then, thrilling as it may sound to some, is not the ambition of the majority. Speed may be an attractive boasting point for the occasional owner, but there are indications that it has been overrated as a talking point for the salesman.

And Streamlined Water?

NOW it is streamlined stoves. Of course, it was to be expected all along that, first of all, women's fashions would do it. They call the spring styles "wind blown," to be sure, but that is only because the fair sex prefers its own original names for things. The streamlined effect is the same. In other words, the wind that poured through that well-advertised tunnel and blew into its new shape the 1934 motorcar might well be the same breeze that blew the streamline into spring frocks, hats, and even the brushed-back coiffures of the coming season. Sportive—even facetious, it becomes, when it gets to blowing designs into the latest fashions for women. And that, as all the world knows, is entirely as it should be.

But if streamlined stoves, what further must one expect? Will the kitchen sink join the parade? And isn't the family refrigerator behind the times until it manufactures streamlined ice cubes? As for dishes, perhaps one should get out the old-fashioned gravy boat as having the most up-to-date contour. And shouldn't one take to those long, sleek loaves of Vienna bread to eat in style, adding, perhaps, a lengthy bologna of the approved shape? Watermelons, too, will qualify. And the truly streamlined maiden in her wind-blown motorcar will doubtless wish to add to her streamlined meal a streamlined dill pickle.

The Casual Day

FOR many, no doubt, a vacation begins when they have reached the place where they will spend it. Hence an airways system's advertisement: "Spend your vacation *in* these exotic countries . . . not *traveling to them*." The italics are *not* ours. The perfect vacation cannot be taken in a frame of mind similar to that displayed every work-day morning by suburban commuters, city subway users, and most motorists. We may have to rush to the office or the shop, or we may do it just from habit. We should not rush to the holiday haven.

* * *

Most routes to vacation grounds have much with which the traveler can bear leisurely acquaintance. Over the Gulf Stream sunset temples of rose and purple rise; the borderless sea floor is strewn with the days' embers; the voices on deck are hushed except to say now and then, "See there!" Over the hills the sunset of the seasons sweeps, and the leaves glow and shiver and glide to earth. On the meadows a wind moves a wavering line swiftly over the grasses. In the place to which we have hastened we golf or play tennis or swim, but what we have missed on the way may be just the thing necessary to make our holiday unforgettable.

* * *

Of course, the air lines could quote the classics to support their cause. For they doubtless live up to Cicero's demand for "Ease with dignity," as well as provide the means "To fly from the town to the country," which also seems to have been one of his ideas. But we should not allow their advertisements to lead us into a mistake that was attracting attention when Ennius wrote: "He who does not know how to employ leisure, makes more of a business of it than there is business in business itself."

Neither French duelist who fought over insults arising from the Stavisky scandal was hurt. Both are said to be still angry. But why? Is it just because a duelist is expected to see red till he sees blood?

An English editor is about to select a list of the six worst dressed men in London. Every tailor in the city is said to have lodged a protest—that the promise of this free publicity will drive his customers to his nearest competitor.

* * *

Incidentally, his tailor is an Englishman's secret; an American's boast.

* * *

And the saying about "a stitch in time" used to be considered a morsel of seasoned wisdom, but today is suspected of being merely the first advertising slogan of the ancient trade of tailoring.

* * *

Clothes make the man, says our Casual Observer, but too much tailoring makes a mannequin.

* * *

Meanwhile the English editor finds himself accused of planning a political coup. It is pointed out that since the economic situation has made it virtually anti-social to support a decent wardrobe, the chosen six should have little difficulty in establishing a dickeytatorship.

* * *

Naturally, we who believe in casual government of the casual people by the c. p. for the c. p. bosom a single hope: May the vest men win.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

AT THE beginning of this year of Grace, 1934, I wonder what the British people are thinking about. The other night on the radio a good tenor sang "The Jolly Young Waterman" in a style which, listeners were assured, he had learned from the veteran pianist who used to accompany that prince of ballad singers, Sims Reeves. As he sang of the fine young fellow who "rowed along, thinking of nothing at all," the wicked notion came into my mind that he might be having a sly dig at our fine young fellows of today. Its very wickedness was its own disproof. Shame upon me for fancying that a guileless tenor could be so naughty!

Why should Britons—one must say "Britons" nowadays if the term is meant to include the Scots—lack food for thought when there may, or may not, be what the president of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Sir Arthur Keith, calls a "monstrosaurus" in Loch Ness? Though the "beastie" or, as Italians might say, the "bestione" (great big beast), has been filmed by cinema operators from Glasgow—whose picture of it was reproduced in the infallible Times—Sir Arthur Keith is not persuaded either of its monstrosity or of its existence. He pushes doubt to the point of writing that "the existence or nonexistence of the Loch Ness monster is not a problem for zoologists but for psychologists." This is a harder hit at the hard-headedness of Sir Arthur's fellow Scots than even the slyness of my tenor would have been at the thoughtlessness of the English.

It must be hoped that the monster—which Sir John Squire, a mere Englishman, it is true, has named "MacNess"—will hit back. The honor, nay, the sanity of Caledonia and of the dwellers on the shores of her canal is at stake. Meanwhile the purity of English speech is being threatened by a number of outlandish, six-footed nouns and adjectives of a quality so monstrous that they may well be a monster's offspring.

As though there were not enough worry already over what is good English and what is not! Not long ago The Times spoke of the various warnings given by German evangelical pastors to the Hitlerite Bishop Müller as having "the character of ultimata." Thereupon Dr. T. R. Glover, the public orator of Cambridge University, begged that great organ to show authority for this Latin plural. "I make my living by Latin prose," he wrote, and he implored the newspaper to give him some more pagan authority than the Prayer Book for its pedantry. Whereto The Times, filled with Oxfordian superiority, made reply: "The public orator of Cambridge, doubtless through an accident of residence, has apparently not yet referred to the Oxford English Dictionary."

Dr. Glover was overwhelmed. He confessed that there might be an Oxford dictionary at Cambridge, and promised to look for it. "We are wonderfully modernized of late," he added. "But are *you* not on the very brink of *omnibi* and *nonpossumi* and *vice versæ*?" Then Mr. Pearsall Smith took up the cudgels for "ultimatums." What benefits can alien and pedantic plurals bestow upon our English speech, he asked; and urged that, since "memorandums" has gone and "gymnasiums" and "sanatoriums" are going, we may soon see *musea* in the place of museums.

* * *

Now Mr. Bernard Shaw, who is an Irishman and therefore chairman of the British Broadcasting Committee on spoken English, has got himself into trouble by recommending broadcasters to pronounce certain words in certain ways and above all to articulate clearly. In self-defense he alleges that all the members of his committee speak presentably; that no two of them pronounce the same word in the English language alike; and that they are often obliged to decide unanimously in favor of a pronunciation which they would rather die than use themselves in their private lives.

"Wireless and the telephone," Mr. Shaw goes on, "have created a necessity for a fully and clearly articulated spoken English quite different from the lazy vernacular that is called 'modd'ninglish.' Sonority has also to be considered, and some common pronunciations have to be rejected as unbearably ugly. An announcer who pronounced decadent and sonorous as *dekkadent* and *sonnerus* would provoke Providence to strike him dumb. The worst obstacle to our popularity as a committee is the general English conviction that to correct a man's pronunciation is to imply that he is no gentleman."

Having "asked for it," Mr. Shaw "got it." Mr. Edward Marsh, a very distinguished civil servant, who is as well known for his uncanny power of turning English nursery rhymes into Latin verse as for his services to the State, declares that Mr. Shaw's "attack on the pronunciation of educated people under the delightfully assorted epithets, 'pretentious,' 'superior,' and 'cockney,' is a mere base appeal to that inverted snobbishness which is the enemy of distinction." Though he agrees with Mr. Shaw in saying "sonorous," it is not because he thinks "sonnerus" unbearably ugly. Otherwise "onerous" must become "oneerous." "Decaydent" may be prettier than "dekkadent," he thinks, but Mr. Marsh avers that he has never heard anyone say it.

I am sorry for him. Next time I enjoy the privilege of meeting him I shall tell him that I think his pronunciation "decaydent." And, since his father was Prof. Howard Marsh, master of Downing College, Cambridge, and he himself won high classical honors at Trinity College, Cambridge, I shall find malign pleasure in quoting the Oxford English Dictionary as my authority.

* * *

Disputes so grave really ought to be settled by arbitration, and who could arbitrate better than the Prime Minister of the British National Government, whose award would be accepted without question throughout the English-speaking "wurrrld"? Public knowledge that he was thus employed in "exploring every avenue" that might lead to linguistic peace, would doubtless save him from the reproaches which not a few ungrateful Britons have fallen into the lamentable habit of addressing to him and his colleagues.

All England, and Scotland too, have been laughing of late over a booklet by one, "Vindicator," entitled, "A Strong Hand at the Helm," and inscribed in perfect eighteenth century style to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his fellow saviors of the nation. It is published by "The Respectable Mr. Gollancz," and contains extracts from ministerial speeches upon all current topics from the price of bacon to disarmament. A more thorough record of continuous contradictions would be hard to compile. Now, with the beginning of the new year, which found England muffled under a 7000-square-mile fog, "Vindicator" makes bold to reveal the secret of these contradictions.

Specialists, he says, search in their patient's mind for some one thing he is trying to conceal when they find him unable to speak except in a cloud of contradictory statements. "The reason for the Government's extraordinary hesitations and confusions, for it's continually saying one thing and doing another—or, more often, saying both and doing neither—is not that members of the Cabinet are more stupid or more dishonest than other men. It is simply that they have a secret to conceal. What exactly is that secret? A few months ago the answer was clear enough. The secret of the Government's policy was that it had not got one." Nor has it found one since. Today, "Vindicator" believes, its lack of policy upon disarmament and peace "is the surest possible way to involve us in a new armaments race and in its natural conclusion—war."

* * *

On this point I agree most heartily with "Vindicator." The British National Government has no policy on peace or disarmament—and the country is slowly awakening to this negative fact. It feels that, somehow, Europe and the world are being allowed to drift toward war without any clear or definite step being taken by Great Britain to prevent it. And this uneasy feeling is weighing on its mind at the opening of the new year when, to all outward-seeming, it is "thinking of nothing at all."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

More on the Profit Motive

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of January 8 appeared a letter entitled "Taking Out the Profit." The writer expressed the thought that it would be dangerous to take the profit out of the liquor business, as it might be so sucessful in this case that there might be a desire to try it on other industries. This, he believes, would be a menace to our soundest institutions.

One cannot but wonder if the so-called "soundest institutions," based on our worship of the profit motive, are, after all, so sound.

Before the Civil War the institution of chattel slavery was considered, even by many of the slaves, to be not only sound but a benevolent institution. There are millions of people in America today who feel that the whole profit system is as unsound morally as the chattel slavery of the Old South, and much less benevolent.

Taking the profit out of the liquor business would take the power out of a huge, highly organized agency created for malicious, aggressive mental suggestion. However, many of the so-called essential industries have created powerful organizations for influencing public thinking, and their private interest in profit often runs counter to the best interests of society. Those who see chances for profit in the sale of armaments and munitions of war or opportunities for profits in preferential tariffs, subsidies and favorate rate schedules, are responsible for much of the corruption with which society has been burdened.

This is indeed a time for clear, independent thinking.

San Francisco, Calif. FARNSWORTH CURRIER.

President Wilson and Japan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his letter in this column on January 12, E. D. C. questioned the accuracy of my statement in the editorial entitled "Russo-Japanese Alarms" that "Japan entered upon that ill-starred adventure (the Siberian Intervention of 1918) on the invitation of President Wilson." My authority, if one is necessary, is the statement of the United States Government itself. On Aug 3, 1918, it issued a declaration synchronizing with the arrival of the first contingent of interventionists, the British. This says categorically, "The Government of the United States has therefore *proposed to the Government of Japan* that each of the two Governments send a force of a few thousand men to Vladivostok with the purpose of coöperating as a single force in the occupation of Vladivostok, and in safeguarding, so far as it may, the country to the rear of the westward-moving Czechoslovaks; and the Japanese Government has *consented*." (Papers on Foreign Relations, 1918, Russia, Volume II, pages 328-329.) That certainly sounds like an invitation.

In my sentence I was merely making a perfectly objective remark, not placing "responsibility for the episode on Mr. Wilson's shoulders." But, since E. D. C. has credited me with such an inference, and without subscribing to it myself, it is pertinent to say that this was precisely the inference that the long-suffering Siberian people themselves drew. Their first Government, called the Far Eastern Republic, stated in a memorandum which Senator Ashurst read into the Congressional Record in 1921 (my copy bears the reference 97706—22459): "In their declaration of Aug. 3, 1918, the United States assumed officially the political responsibility for the entrance of the Japanese troops."

Neither was I concerned with the reasons for the joint action with Japan. This would take a book instead of a side remark in an editorial devoted to the situation in 1934. But, again, since E. D. C. raises the subject, I may refer to the already quoted official United States statement of August 3 as an "easily provable" fact of those reasons. These detachments, said the statement, should act as a "single force in the occupation of Vladivostok, and in safeguarding, so far as it may, the country to the rear of the westward-moving Czechoslovaks."

It may be that President Wilson wanted also to supervise the Japanese, but, if this is so, he quickly tired of supervision, for the Americans sailed from Vladivostok on April 1, 1920, leaving the Japanese in Siberia till Nov. 1, 1922. The job of getting the Japanese military out was left to Mr. Hughes at the Washington Conference and to the Japanese people. H. B. E.

Boston.

Old-Age Pensions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Modern machinery says there are too many men for the jobs. One man today can produce what formerly took several men to produce. Modern machinery also declares that men who are out of work cannot buy—so the machines cannot run full time—more men out of work.

These "out of works must live"—we are all headed that way. They are just as needful as ever. Reason tells us that no man should become a dependent on society. Each man should produce and lay aside during his producing years to provide an adequate income for his nonproducing years. In other words, each man should pay his own "old-age pension."

My Plan: Lay all men off of material production who are over fifty. If still too many workers, drop down to forty-five or forty or thirty-five. This "lay-off" age is bound to be a flexible age. Seasonable occupations may call men back to work for a time.

Pay for Old Age: Every article sold bears a government tax stamp for this pension fund. Therefore, each buyer, as he buys, pays old-age insurance, and in time will be supported by the fund himself. There will be no paupers.

Result: Everyone becomes a consumer, and the industry of the country will run at full capacity all of the time.

Wages must naturally be raised to meet both a man's present expense and his taxes. Increased consumption demands a buying power in proportion. Shorter hours give a man too much time to get interested in other things. While he is working he should make it a serious business. He is not only paying his way today but for as long as he lives. Plenty of time for pleasure later. If the Government takes further action to regulate business or profit or hours of work, that is another story.

Under this plan, old-age pensions can start at once.

Los Angeles, Calif. WILL D. CANDEE.